THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chron.
Times-M. Adver.
P. Ledger-Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Sun—Even. Mail
Lond. Chr. Packet
Albion-C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.-Inq.
Court' Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
18 other Weekly P
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry i olice
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3, Bedford
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bristol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2.-Chester 2
Chelms Cambria.

Cornw.-Covent. 2
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3—Notts. 2
Northampton 2
Norfolk Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea.—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2.
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Suss.
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Worc. 2.—York 3.
Ireland 37
Scotland 24
Manks Advertiser
Jersey 2. Guern. 2.

OCTOBER, 1809.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for Sept. and Oct. 1809, 898
Historical Account of Edward III's Jubilee 899
Honest Suggestions for the Nation's Good . 900
Lt.-Gen. M. Frazer—Maj.-Gen. Manningham 902
Proposal for erecting Fifty Jubilee Almshouses *ib.*
Memoirs of the late Sir Charles Corbett, &c. 903
Brighton and Bishop's Sutton Churches, Hants 905
Dilapidated State of the Church at Reculver 906
Monumental Inscriptions in Reculver Church 907
Dr. Richardson on Culture of Fiorin Grass . 908
Remedy against Bad Harvest Weather 909, 931
Situation of Captives on the Arab Coast . . 911
Registering of Marriage Settlements, &c. . 912
"Beggar's Petition"—"Abelard to Eloisa" 913
Head of Julius Cæsar found near Winchester 913
Celibacy.—Curious Seals, Ring, Coin, &c. 914
Joanna Southcott—Tomb at Bp's Wearmouth 915
The Projector, N° Cl. 916
Illustrations of Horace, Book I. Satire II. 919
Edition of Strabo vindicated by Dr. Falconer 928
Hearne?—Thatched House at Hoddesdon? 926
Account of Chiffinch, Favourite of Charles II. 927
Connexion between Newdigates & Chichesters *ib.*
Information respecting the Family of James 934
Architect. Innovation, No. CXXXVIII. *ib.*
Westminster Abbey—Henry VIIth's Tomb 938
Literary Intelligence 943
Mr. Knight's Preface to his Edition of Homer *ibid.*
Review of New Publications; viz.
Scloppetaria, Considerations on Use of Rifles 937
Letters from Portugal and Spain by an Officer 938
De Grafigny's Letters of a Peruvian Princess 944
The Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor, &c. *ibid.*
Sunday Reflections—Solomon; a Drama, 945
Poems, by Sir John Carr . . . . . *ibid.*
Archdeacon Churton's Life of Dean Nowell 946
Mr. Jones's Grammar of the Greek Language 951
The Hungarian Brothers, by Miss Porter . . 954
Reasons for adhering to Church of England 955
Index Indicatorius—Questions answered . . 956
Select Poetry for October 1809 . . 957—960
Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament 961
Interesting Intell. from the London Gazettes 964
Abstract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 971
Account of the Celebration of the Jubilee . 975
Country News—Domestic Occurrences . . 978
Additions and Corrections to former Obits. 979
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons . . . 980
Obituary with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 982
Bill of Mortality from Sept. 26 to Oct. 24, 990
Average Prices of the Markets for October . 991
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks . 992

Embellished with Perspective Views of Bighton and Bishop's Sutton Churches, in Hampshire; a Monument at Bishop's Wearmouth; Medallion of Julius Cæsar; Antient Seals, Ring, Coin, &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorological Diary for September 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. 8 h. G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	60 68	29-15	mostly clear
2	63 71	29-11	cloudy at times, some light rain
3	63 70	29- 9	mostly cloudy, some light rain
4	62 70	29- 9	cloudy at times, evening very rainy
5	63 71	29- 9	mostly cloudy, some light rain, and thunder
6	64 70	29- 9	cloudy at times, some very light rain
7	75 66	29- 3	morning rainy, cloudy at times
8	60 65	29- 6	mostly cloudy, some heavy rain
9	59 66	29-11	mostly clear
10	58 62	29-12	morning rainy, afternoon mostly clear
11	59 65	29-12	mostly clear
12	58 64	29-15	cloudy at times
13	54 60	29-15	cloudy, rainy
14	55 63	29-11	cloudy, frequent rain
15	59 64	29-17	mostly clear
16	60 65	30	cloudy, frequent light rain, windy
17	60 64	29-19	cloudy, some light rain
18	60 67	29-16	cloudy, frequent rain, evening tempestuous
19	56 62	29-12	cloudy at times
20	57 63	29- 7	cloudy, frequent rain
21	58 64	29-13	mostly clear, evening rainy, windy
22	59 64	29-11	cloudy, some light rain, windy
23	59 63	29-13	cloudy, rainy, high wind
24	51 64	29-14	cloudy, rainy, windy
25	50 56	29-13	morning rainy, afternoon clear
26	41 55	29-17	cloudy at times, some light rain
27	58 62	29- 9	cloudy, frequent rain
28	49 55	29-15	cloudy at times, some rain
29	40 55	29-17	clear
30	50 64	29-16	mostly cloudy, some light rain

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 56 22-30; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 45 24-30; in 1807, 48 7-30; in 1806, 54 16-30; in 1805, 58; and in 1804, 56 10-30.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 4 inches 16 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 4 inches 36-100ths; in 1807, 3 inches 65-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 81-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 52-100ths; in 1804, 28-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 56-100ths.

Meteorological Table for October 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1809.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	57	61	42	29,40	stormy
28	42	55	40	,82	stormy
29	40	54	43	,95	fair
30	44	57	50	,85	rain
Oct. 1	50	58	38	30,15	fair
2	52	61	57	,30	rain
3	58	63	58	,34	cloudy
4	56	62	51	,16	fair
5	48	60	55	,09	fair
6	54	61	50	,09	fair
7	49	60	46	,10	fair
8	46	55	42	,11	fair
9	44	50	40	,08	fair
10	40	49	44	,01	fair
11	45	51	41	,01	fair

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1809.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	40	49	38	30,05	fair
13	34	49	36	,15	fair
14	32	51	37	,22	fair
15	35	49	40	,28	rain
16	44	56	53	,08	cloudy
17	53	59	53	,07	cloudy
18	56	59	55	,07	cloudy
19	55	59	56	,11	cloudy
20	52	54	52	,11	cloudy
21	52	57	50	,08	cloudy
22	51	56	51	,03	cloudy
23	53	56	54	29,92	cloudy
24	50	60	50	,82	fair
25	49	56	52	30,22	fair
26	52	63	56	,30	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1809.

GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE.

IT is now nearly 500 years since the event occurred of celebrating a Jubilee, on a British Monarch's attaining the fiftieth year of his reign. And though, to such as are versed in the English History, the propriety of solemnizing such celebration on the commencement of the fiftieth year is sufficiently obvious; yet, as an opinion prevails, sanctioned indeed by the practice of individuals, of keeping their Jubilee on the completion of the fiftieth year, and not on its commencement or during its progress, we should advert to a precedent in the annals of our country which sets this matter on its proper footing, and makes the period of a Sovereign's Jubilee to be styled his year of Jubilee, whilst that of an individual is only distinguished as a day of Jubilee. In what manner the year of Jubilee to King Edward III. was observed, History does not particularize; but that it was considered by his subjects as a year of joy, the public proceedings of that time, and the Monarch's grateful return for the same, on the completion of his year of Jubilee, form an epoch in that part of our History, pleasing in the idea, but awful in its attendant circumstances; and which, when we reflect on the good sense of the present day, and the dreadful and unfinished lesson that has been lately read, and is now reading, to astonished Europe, with the approaching similarity of the existing times to the concluding days of the Third Edward, we have no doubt, that in the celebration of the Jubilee of our virtuous Sovereign, all party animosity will cease; religious observances, and self-improvement, be our primary and continued objects; and that we shall blend our festivity with mercy and charity. King Edward the Third began his reign on the 25th of January, A. D. 1326-7; and in the Parliament which began at Westminster on Monday after the Feast of St. George (28th April 1376) in the fiftieth year of this King's reign, we find the Commons praying "that Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forest might be duly observed; and that, of his thrice piteous benignity, for that it was his year of Jubilee, any sinister interpretation of these Charters, or grant to the contrary, might not avail." The Gracious Monarch accordingly confirmed these Charters in all points; and declared, "that justice should be administered on any other specified complaint." During this same Parliament we find the Commons, in their Petition against Papal encroachments, &c. reminding the King how grateful relief in this case would be, especially if he weighed "that it was now the fiftieth year of his reign, and was called the year of Jubilee, that is to say, a year of grace and joy." This Parliament was concluded on Thursday, the 0th of July, 1376, at Eltham; the Lords and Commons going thither, on account of the King's infirmity, to hear the answers to their petitions, and the closing of the Parliament. The next Parliament sat at Westminster on Tuesday in the Quindenes of St. Hilary (28th Jan. 1376-7) in the 51st year of this King's reign; and was held by Commission to Richard Prince of Wales. The Chancellor, in opening the business to this Parliament, declares the recovering state of the King's health, with a congratulation, "that it happened when the 50th year of his reign was accomplished, which was a year of Jubilee, or a year of Grace;" and, on the 22d of February following, the Chancellor, with a Committee of Lords, attended by the Treasurer, Keeper of the Privy Seal,

Seal, and all the Justices, by the King's command repaired to his Palace at Sheen, he being sick. At this interview, on a recital of Articles of General Pardon and Grace, the King, as his year of Jubilee was accomplished, agrees to the same, together with a repeated confirmation of Magna Charta, &c. and commands, that the same should be read in the Parliament House on the next day, which was accordingly done on the 23d of February, in the hearing of the Prelates, Lords, and Commons, and in the presence of the said Prince, in the accustomed manner.

By this plain and impartial statement, deduced from the Parliamentary records, it appears, that the fiftieth year was called a year of Jubilee, Grace, and Joy, and probably was kept as such by the people of that time; but most likely the King did not himself celebrate it till its completion. This much, however, is certain, that the General Act of Grace and Pardon did not pass, nor was indeed asked for, during his fiftieth year, but on the completion thereof: and at the meeting of his Parliament, in his 51st year, he granted the same. This Act (with some others which passed in his 51st year) is erroneously printed in the Statute Books as belonging to the 50th year.

This Act of Grace and Pardon, gratifying as it must have been to the King to repay his subjects' congratulations and joy; satisfactory as it must have been to the people in their then situation; and grateful as it also must be to our present gracious Sovereign, to have such a precedent to sanction his universal benignity to his subjects;—yet, behind all this, there is a cloud that darkens the cheering prospect, and makes the stoutest heart to tremble, on comparing the too near resemblance of the respective periods! What breast is there but must heave a sigh on reading the almost expiring Edward's declaration of the inducing circumstances which led him to grant the boon! This Monarch's Answer to his Commons thus commences: "Our Lord the King, having consideration of the importable losses of his people, as well by the wars, as by pestilence, murrain of beasts, and failure of the fruits of the earth, and having great compassion, and being willing to extend more than usual Grace, because his fiftieth year, which is rightfully a year of Jubilee, or a year of Grace, of his reign is accomplished, grants, for the easement of his Commons, and their future welfare, Grace and Pardon," &c. &c. Awful as must be the reflections arising at this critical juncture, I would fain hope, there is no occasion for despair. There is a good God; we have a virtuous King, and an honest people; we have held up a bold front against an usurping Tyrant; Vice has not totally pervaded us, and the virtues that the approaching Jubilee will draw forth, will arouse an attention to what is noble, manly, and interesting, and perhaps improve our national character, so as to render us worthy of His protection in whose hands are the event of things.

CADDINGTONIENSIS.

Oct. 9, 1809.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 25.

NEXT to going to Church, and praying to Almighty God for a prolongation of his Majesty's reign and life, I cannot think of employing the remainder of it better than on the following subject.

This country is in a crisis when it behoves every man to consider whether he is able, by his individual exertion, his example, or his advice, to lend any aid to the service of it. Being almost contemporary with our beloved Sovereign, it is out of my power to serve him in his Fleets or Armies, though in case of actual invasion (the attempt of which I consider at present as visionary) I certainly hope not to be the last to stand forth, even with my feeble arm, in its defence. But, having been a Member of the Legislature a considerable portion of a long life, without ever enlisting in any party, I think I may possibly throw out some hints that may be serviceable to my country; and therefore, conformably to the first sentence in this Letter, I proceed to mention some considerations, which, it appears to me, may be of use at this period.

But, in order to shorten this address and prevent its being too tedious, I will compress a part, and as much of it as I can, into the form of axioms, which I apprehend will be admitted on all hands, namely:

1st.

1st. That the Common Enemy of Britain and of Europe has at this time so great an ascendancy over the whole Continent, and over a numerous party in the American States, as to require the utmost talent and energy to counteract his hostile designs.

2d. That this Country has, thank God! the means within its power to repel the utmost efforts of the Enemy, to insure its peace and safety.

3d. That, notwithstanding the sacrifices already made, much greater would be made by us with alacrity and cheerfulness, in support of our beloved King and Constitution, provided there was full confidence in the integrity of Parliament, and in the wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers.

4th. That all petty objects of ambition and selfishness ought at this time to be abandoned and sacrificed to the sacred and disinterested love of our Country; and that any party differences, as to our internal and domestic Government, should be postponed till the publick is secured from the imminent danger that threatens it from the malice of an inveterate and insidious Enemy.

5th. That the usual method of conducting the affairs of this Country amid the contest of parties is not adequate to the present crisis.

6th. That the uncommon and extraordinary crisis in which this country stands, requires an union and co-operation of the ablest men of all parties; but not to supersede the use of an independent body of men, whether in or out of Parliament, to watch over the conduct of Government, and with freedom and candour to discuss their measures.

On a supposition that these are truths too evident to be denied, or to require much illustration, I proceed now to the discussion of the remedies which I think might be applied with advantage.

Whatever may be the different opinions of the respective merits of our two late rival ministers, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, all are agreed that they were men of the first talents and eloquence, integrity and patriotism; and that, though there are many equal to them in the two latter of these qualities, there is not now any one equal to them in the two former.

These great men being now no more, there seems to be at this time three principal parties in the State, the heads of which have alternately been in the confidence of their Sovereign, and of their Country; I mean Mr. Perceval, Lord Grenville, and Lord Sidmouth, all men of undoubted abilities and patriotism, and of the purest private characters; and it is said his Majesty has actually proposed a meeting between them at the present momentous crisis of foreign and domestic politicks.

It is objected, that a coalition cannot be sincere, or likely to be permanent, which is not founded upon principle; and that it would be impossible to gratify all the friends of the principals of these respective parties.

I grant that there must not be, and I contend that there need not be, any sacrifice of principle.

They do, and cannot but agree, in their attachment to our beloved Sovereign, and in all the leading principles of the Constitution; and if there are any questions of internal legislation, in which any one or more of them is committed contrary to the declared opinion of the other, nothing can be more easy, as a matter of choice, and which perhaps would be found a matter of necessity also, to postpone the consideration of it till the storm is blown over which threatens not only this country, but every part of the civilized world. I allude principally to the two important questions of the Catholic Religion in Ireland and an alteration in the Representation of the Commons; and as it is known his Majesty cannot give his consent to either of these measures, it would be useless as well as unwise to put him under the necessity of exercising his unquestionable prerogative, of refusing his assent to them in Parliament.

The other difficulty may, in a great degree, if not altogether, be got rid of, and a great accession of ability and energy acquired to the publick, by each of the principal Statesmen above-mentioned, recommending two of their most able and efficient friends to his Majesty to fill the other great Offices of State, who would together form the Cabinet Council; and it should be agreed that these three principal Ministers should alternately every month, or every quarter, submit to His Majesty's consideration, the

the names of persons to fill up the vacancies which occur; except only in the department of each Cabinet Minister, who should fill up the vacancies in his own department.

But if, on the other hand, motives of ambition, express or implied engagements, public or private, are too powerful to cause a sacrifice of these objects, the country will have nothing to rely upon but the chapter of accidents to save it from anarchy and ruin; unless Providence should kindly interpose; which, under these circumstances we cannot deserve, or have any reason to expect.

Yours, &c. ATTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Clifton, Oct.* 16.

LIEUT.-GEN. MACKENZIE FRASER (see p. 894), a victim to the Flushing expedition, besides many other services, was present during the whole of the siege of Gibraltar, and was first aid-de-camp to Brig.-gen. Ross at the *Sortie*, in which I had the honour to be second. It might be truly said of him, that he was mild as a Lamb, and as a Lion strong; he was rather above 5 feet 11 inches high, and well put together; and he had so benevolent a look when speaking, you were assured his heart went with the words: he would in every point have suited "the Lines on an old Gibraltar Soldier" (see p. 958), except in nose, in which the old Lieutenant I allude to has a more conspicuous bowsprit than even *Elliott* himself.—The officers of the 78th (I think), which Regiment he commanded in India, gave him (Gen. Fraser) a sword of great value, with a pair of gold spurs, and a suitable address, on his returning home. Although we could not be said to be intimate, we were good friends; and I have the satisfaction of having his full-length likeness, in his Highland uniform, in the *Sortie* Print over my fire-place: and if you ever see it, you must mark the justice done by the painter to his benevolent face and manner, in the act of readiness to assist a wounded Spanish Officer.

Your Obituary too records the death of Maj.-General Manningham (p. 889), who joined the 39th an Ensign, just as the siege closed. I saw his introduction to Elliott on the grand parade, and a more beautiful youth I never beheld: he seemed of a new order of men among the rusty, weather-beaten, soldiers; and he has, I understand, proved a great honour to his profession. Thus, Mr. Urban, do we see those who have nearly reached the top of the ladder fall in the plenitude of rank; whilst some humble beings, checked in promotion from the want of interest and money, after following their rise with pleasure, lament their loss with appropriate feeling, and live to record their departures.

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 15.

I CANNOT express the pleasure I received on perusing the resolutions of the Common Council of London, for rescinding the proposition of expending the sum of one thousand pounds in absurd illuminations, or still more absurdly feasting.

Mr. Sheriff Wood, I observe, proposed to erect Fifty Almshouses, which would be a lasting proof of the liberality of the City of London, and shew to posterity the occasion on which they were raised. But the majority were for applying that sum to the Relief of Debtors confined for Small Sums; and the motion passed. Out of this sum many will be liberated, and, perhaps, some unworthy. After a time, the Jubilee will be almost forgotten.

Picture to yourself, fifty years hence, the fifty Almshouses, which would be emblematic of our Sovereign's entering the fiftieth year of his reign, and read in the front,

"The Jubilee Almshouses,
Anno Dom. 1809."

Review those who have been the recipients of the benefits! They have lived happy and contented; and their expiring breath has ejaculated the effusions of gratitude for King George the Third, and the benevolent endowers of the charity!

Glide from the past to the present (still under the supposition of fifty years to come), and observe many enjoying and appreciating the blessing! This plan has a considerable advantage over that of relieving debtors; for they who will be released by the thousand pounds must, without doubt, be few; and it is only a temporary service.

Who can justly delineate the benefits which result from endowed almshouses? Year after year, posterity after posterity, prove the blessing indisputably great.

Though

Though the Corporation of London have declined the proposal, let not the Citizens follow the example; but let a Committee be appointed, let the subscription-books be opened, and the plan be put into execution; thus proving to their Sovereign their loyalty, unanimity, and generosity.

Yours, &c. FIDELITER.

Mr. URBAN, 21, *Stepney Causeway, Oct.* 3.

WHEN the public attention is awakened by any particular circumstances relating to families of distinction, either by birth or any accidental events, it is quite natural to wish some information respecting their lives and characters. I therefore lay before your readers some account of the late Sir Charles Corbett, bart. whose family, from the injuries it has received, has excited the generous attention of the publick.

Sir Charles Corbett was lineally descended from Sir Edward Corbett of Leighton, in the County of Montgomery, and of Longnor, in the County of Salop. But not being from the first son of Sir Edward, as is common with other families of noble descent, his immediate progenitors were respectable tradesmen of the city of London, and were for many years resident in Fleet-street. Mr. Charles Corbett was a bookseller: and his son the late Sir Charles Corbett succeeded him in the same business; to which he added that of a Lottery Office Keeper. But, being too early in life engaged in Lottery speculations, which he thought justifiable, he proved unfortunate. At a period when he should have been animated with the brightest prospects, knowing himself to have been the immediate heir of Sir Richard Corbett, who had never married, he was burthened with family cares, and embarrassments resulting from unsuccessful efforts to make a fortune by some lucky Lottery adventure. At this period, when between twenty and thirty, he had strong religious impressions, and appeared likely to establish himself in a very respectable business, being, in addition to the above-mentioned pursuits, both a partner in, and publisher of, the Whitehall Evening Post. But, by a continued unsuccessful pursuit of the favours of the blind goddess Fortune, he became uneasy in his temper and distressed in his circumstances. Had he then adopted the measure of retiring to the mansion of Sir Richard, he would have prevented the disappointment that he soon after experienced.

He resolved still to push his fortune in London; but all his efforts proved ineffectual, and one continued series of disasters followed him. Through all he maintained an even and regular course of exertion to mend his fortune. But, when he found himself deprived of his paternal estates, this appeared to be the last sad stroke, which broke his spirits, and rendered him too indifferent to the great objects of life. While he displayed an honest and honourable principle in his conduct and dealings with the world, he too much neglected his family interests. Though frequently persuaded to take legal steps, he continued undetermined, and at length sat down in a situation far below his birth; and passed a life protracted to a late period in narrow circumstances, though he had a family whose early youth promised him comfort and satisfaction in their following years, had he been enabled to place them in favourable situations.

Sir Charles, through all the disappointments and losses which he sustained, maintained a natural flow of spirits, often cheering the circle of his friends by lively sallies of wit, effusions of poetic genius, and sentiments and apophthegms, worthy one of the Sages of Greece. Were these collected and arranged, they would form a body of Ethics, resembling the Proverbs of the Antients. What is remarkable, they are interspersed with the events of the day, the scheme of a Lottery, or some ludicrous anecdote; and, read in order, would promote sometimes the devotion of a Saint, the reflections of a Philosopher, or the mirth of a social party.

It may be truly said of him, he was a man more sinned against than sinning: he had no guile in his nature, but, mild and unoffending, he sustained injuries with a patience which would shame some of the greatest professors of exalted piety. Indeed a strong sense of the wisdom, power, and goodness of the Almighty Disposer of all events, induced him under

der the severest pressures to seek relief by prayer. His devotions resemble those of the celebrated Dr. Johnson, being incited by the state of his mind, or the events of his life.

When he had a young family, his first object was, their being virtuously educated, and many prayers were offered in their behalf; he hoped to see them, to the third and fourth generation, distinguished for moral worth, and established in civil life. If the cares of the world pressed him, he took solace in his children, and in the family circle endeavoured to bury the most poignant sensations, occasioned by the unfortunate events of his life. Personal injuries he revolved on in secret.

Could I select the just remarks and admirable sentences of Sir Charles, when in his serious and retired hours, they would display his principles and character in a very favourable point of view. Although by no means exempt from the frailties and even follies of man, yet was he influenced by humane and generous sentiments, frequently exalted by those of wisdom and virtue.

His latter days were cheered by the tender attentions of an affectionate daughter, who devoted her best years to filial duty, and softened his cares by the solicitudes of a gentle and devoted heart. It was his earnest wish to have made some provision for her; but here his power did not equal his wishes; and at length he died, after a life of various and unequal fortune, full of days, and, we may reasonably hope, prepared for a better world.

A most melancholy event attended his death, which took place in the house of his son, Mr. Thomas Corbett, of Old Compton-street. Sir Charles's funeral was about to take place, and his family and friends were assembling to convey him to the place appointed for all living. The procession was about to proceed to St. Anne's Church, Westminster, when suddenly the son broke a blood-vessel, and fell down a lifeless corpse. So awful and affecting a circumstance occasioned a postponement of the funeral; and, after the delay of a few days, the father and son were interred in one common grave. The widow of Mr. Corbett is left without any adequate provision for her support.

Thus there remained one son, the present Sir Richard Corbett, and an only daughter. Sir Richard, from the misfortunes of his family, is in an inferior situation in the East India Company's employ, and the daughter was left wholly unprovided for. And it is hoped, the generosity of the Nobility of the United Kingdom will be displayed on this occasion.

It is the interest of the Nobility to support each other's claims to estates, which for ages have been designed to support the dignity of high and exalted titles. The Corbett estates have descended through a long race of illustrious men; who have filled the highest offices in the state; some having been Ambassadors to Foreign States; and all in Parliament, as men of public spirit and honour. The last Sir Richard Corbett was Member for Shrewsbury for a period of nearly 40 years.

I beg leave, Mr. Urban, to inform your readers, that subscriptions for the support and aid of this family are received at several of the principal Banking Houses in London; and it is hoped the Bankers throughout the kingdom will promote this measure.

The sum of fifty guineas has been subscribed by several Members of the Livery of the Stationers Company, of which Sir Charles was father, having been 57 years on the Livery. Added to this, £.100. from persons of high distinction and public virtue. Go thou, and do likewise!

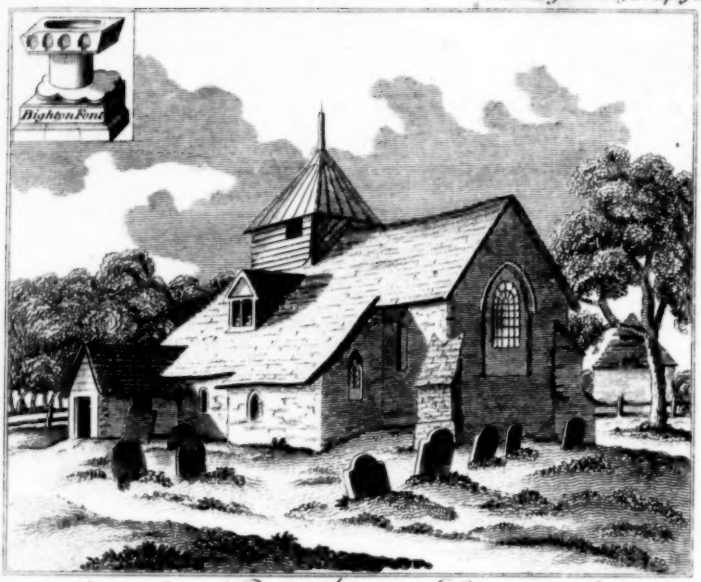
Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

I VERY much lament the loss your valuable Work has sustained of late, in the absence of Benevolus and the Southern Faunist. I assure you, the pleasure I received from perusing their Letters on various subjects drew me forth to add my humble mite on the Bee; and, I must repeat, Wax, no doubt, is a vegetable production; and that Bees convey home their golden harvest more abundantly from the middle of August to the middle of September than at any other time. It forms a constituent of the pollen of all flowers, and is collected with the gluten of the pollen. Wax is produced by a process from numerous vegetables and plants, in which exists a fixed oil; but, by the absorption of oxygen, is gradually concreted into Wax, and Bees extract it from flowers, leaves, and other vegetables.

Yours, &c, FIDELIS.

Mr.



South East View of Brighton Church, Hants.

W. Hamper del. 1809. J. Baxter sc.

South East View of Bishop's Sutton Church, Hants.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June* 17.

BIGHTON CHURCH, co. Hants, *(Plate I.)* is about two miles N.E. from Alresford, and consists of a Nave, with North and South Aisles, and a small Chancel. At the West end is a wooden Turret, containing three bells. The N. and S. Aisles are each divided from the Nave by one large and one small pointed arch, on massive circular pillars, with ornamented capitals. These pillars I conceive to have belonged to the antient Church mentioned A. D. 1086, in the Domesday Survey of this place*; and the Font *(fig. 2.)*, which is capacious and lined with lead, cannot be of much less antiquity. In the North Aisle is a locker with a shelf; and below it, a piscina, now plastered up. The South Aisle has a niche for a piscina; also two corbels for Images.

On mural monuments in the Chancel:

1.

Hic placidè requiescit Maria Hopkins,
pia, casta, et pulchra,
femina omnibus numeris absoluta,
quæ
gravante febre correpta,
matura Deo, præmatura viro,
ad vigesimum 9bris et 2ndum
diem, efflavit animam,
Anno { ætatis suæ 54.
Anno { Salutis redintegratæ, 1695.
Optimæ conjugi maritus Jo'es,
ultimum amoris indicium,
hoc M. quale quale
ponendum censuit.

2. J. Hopkins, M. A.
Rector of this parish,
dy'd Oct. 23, 1708;
and left 50 pounds
to repair the Church.

3. Mrs. Grace Hawkins,
the wife of William Hawkins, gent.
late of Basingstoke, in this county,
the daughter and heiress of William Reeve,
esq. of Burghfield, in the county of Berks,
by Johanna his wife, one of the daughters
of Charles Collins, esq.
of Betterton, in the same county,
died April 22, 1735, aged 52.
She was a serious and sincere Professor of
ye Established Religion, and strict in the
practice of its duties; amiable in every re-
lation of life; kind to her servants, and com-
passionate to the poor; a dutiful child, a
faithful friend, a tender wife, and an af-
fectionate and indulgent mother.
This monument was erected by her hus-
band, as a testimony of that sincere respect
and affection which he bears to the me-
mory of one of the best of wives, and one
of the most virtuous of women.

Arms: Or, on a chevron, between three cinquefoils Azure, as many escallop shells Argent. On a chief Gules, a griffin passant Argent. Over all, on an escutcheon Azure, a chevron between three pair of wings conjoined Argent.

On a slab in the Chancel:

H. S. E.
Ann Hayward vid. quæ
(dierum et pietatis plena)
vicesimo octavo die Martis,
debitum naturæ persolvit,
Anno { ætatis suæ 84.
Anno { Salutis reparatæ, 1691.

These Notes were taken Oct. 1, 1807; when the Rev. Mr. Harrison was Rector. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June* 20.

BISHOP'S SUTTON, co. Hants, is a village on the London road from Alresford, at the distance of a mile and a quarter from that town. The Church *(Plate I. fig. 3.)* consists of a Nave and Chancel, with a Turret at the West end, containing three bells. The North and South doorways are Norman; the former having a dentil, and the latter a bird's head moulding. A pointed arch leads into the Chancel, which is divided from the Nave by a wooden screen.

The Chancel contains the following sepulchral memorials.

On a mural monument:

"Sacred to the memory of William Cowper, youngest son of Richard Cowper, of this county, esq. a citizen and surgeon of London; distinguished for genius, knowledge, and experience; most humane and successful in every branch of his profession; most eminent in the science of Anatomy, which whilst he prosecuted with unremitting perseverance, anxious to compleat his Treatise of Myotomy, he ruined his constitution by severe labour and watchings; seized at the first with an asthmatick complaint, and afterwards with the dropsy. He died prematurely on the 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1709, and in the 43d year of his age. His afflicted wife erected this monument to the best of husbands."

Tablets for two children of John and Mary Eames Wright; and slabs for Mary Seward, daughter of Richard Seward, died April 13, 1683; aged 18. Richard

* "BIGHETONE—ibi ecclesia." Domesday, vol. I. fol. 43. a. col. 1.

Richard Seward, Sept. 1, 1679; aged 62.

Sarah, daughter of Richard Seward, April 14, 16 . . .

John White the elder, Jan. 30, 1626; aged 74.

Joane, wife of John White, Dec. 13, 1641; aged 67.

John White the younger, June 21, 1633; aged 31.

John Waight, son of John Waight, 1708.

Anna, wife of John Waight, April 15, 1713; aged 57.

John Waight, buried July 24, 1708, aged 57.

Richard Waight, son of John Waight, Aug. 25, 1700; aged 16.

Edward White, gent. Jan. 22, 1656.

A large marble slab for Jane wife of James Venables, esq. of Woodcote, Sept. 6, 1727, aged 50; James Venables, esq. May 6, 1737, aged 51; Philippa youngest daughter of James Venables, esq. by Jane his wife, April 4, 1776, aged 58; Jane Collins wife of Henry Collins, esq. eldest daughter of James Venables, esq. Nov. 27, 1779, aged 66; Catharine Venables of Woodcote, second daughter of James Venables and Jane his wife, June 30, 1789, aged 74.

The Chancel also contains brasses of a man (in plate armour, without helmet) and his wife, inscription gone; and several antient slabs turned face downward. In the Nave is a large slab, robbed of arms and inscription, and a mural monument, "In memory of John Waight, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County, who died the 14th Nov. 1776, aged 63 years, and of Elizabeth his first wife, who died the 11th April, 1762, aged 56 years; and also of Mary his second wife, who died the 15th July, 1775, aged 46 years."

Arms: Argent, three bugle-horns, stringed, Sable, impaling Argent, a bear rampant, Sable. Crest, a demi bear erect, Sable.

The antient Font (now thrown aside) is octagonal, on a stand of niche work; the modern one, a clumsy square basin, on a cylindrical pedestal. These Notes were taken Oct. 2, 1807, when the Rev. Dr. Woolley was Rector.

WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

SYMPATHIZING with your revived Correspondent, T. Mot (p. 801), it pains me to have to confirm his fears, and to report the commencement of the devastations on the sacred fane of Reculver! But a month since, and the work of havock then began! In a visit at that time to its venerable site, I found its roofs and spires stripped of their lead covering, and the ponderous masses crushing the pavement and memorials of the dead in the Nave! So careful had been its builders to guard the sacred pile, that upwards of 40 tons of that material were then collected together! Time was, when a man was famous as he assisted in adorning the House of God; "but now, they break down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers*!" Some spirit tells me, that though the devastations are thus warmly begun, they will soon terminate; for I doubt not, when the lead, bells, and timbers are disposed of, the well-ornamented walls will be suffered to remain; as the expence of rending them to pieces will far exceed the value of the sacred materials! As such, whilst the ruthless waves spare their foundations, I trust we shall be gratified with a view of its falling grandeur! Though, as your Correspondent observes, some of the inscriptions are given in the works referred to; yet, as an ever-to-be-lamented calamity has rendered them very scarce, you will, Sir, honour the ill-fated dead, whose ashes are probably destined to be scattered, not only to the four winds, but even by the waves to the four quarters of the world, by enshrining their now perishing memorials in your well-insured Magazine: as such, I present to it an authentic and most accurate copy of the *whole* of those remaining when the devastations began.

Within the altar rails, a mural monument on a pedestal of Bethersden marble, panneled and engraved, in a square recess of alabaster; the effigies kneeling of Sir Cavalliero Maycote and his lady, before a *Prie Dieu*; behind Sir Cavalliero, seven sons kneeling, behind the lady, one daughter. Sir Cavalliero is in armour, hands closed, without his helmet, short hair, and close beard. Lady Maycote, hooped petticoat, sack, ruff, and raised head-dress.

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* Psalm lxxiv. ver. 6.

1.

Here vnder waite (for a ioyfvl resvrrection) the bodyes of dame Marie & of her hvsband Sr Cavalliero Maycote, knight, who lived together in greate contentment (from St Andrew's day, an'o 1586) fvll 20 yeares; in wch time thay had 8 son'es & one davghter, namely, Iohn, Thomas, George, Richarde, Thomas, William, Harbert, George, & Elizabeth, wharof 5 sonnes dyed before them. She was ye davghter of Thomas Monings, gent. & of Ales Crispe, sometime dwellers at Swanton in Lidden, & dyed on Christmas daye, an'o 1606. He was ye sonne of George Maycote, gent. & of Margarette Brooker (longe dwellers in this parishe), and dyed..... To all whome the Lord be mersifvll at the latter daye.

Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth, Ermine on a canton Argent, a stag trippant Gules; second and third, party per pale, invected Sable and Ermine on a chevron engrailed Gules; three crosses patée indented Or. Between the effigies, *Maycote* impaling *Monings*. *Crest:* A stag's head, issuing from a mural crown. Above all, a globe enflamed. Over the pilasters, *Maycote* and *Monings* singly.

On the North side of the Chancel, on a shield, a lion rampant, semé of cross crosslets.

South side of the Chancel, on a small tablet of black marble, in an alabaster compartment, beneath the portrait of Ralph Brooke, esq. in his herald's habit, neatly engraved and coloured:

2.

HERE VNDER, QVITT OF WORLDLY MISERIES,
RALPHE BROOKE, ESQ. LATE YORKE HERALD, LYES:
FIFTEENTH OF OCTOBER HE WAS LAST ALIVE,
ONE THOVSAND SIX HVNDRED TWENTY AND FIVE;
HARMES,
SEAVENTY-THREE YEARES BORE HE FORTVNE'S
AND FORTY-FIVE AN OFFICER OF ARMES.
HE MARRIED THOMSIN, DAVGHTER OF MICHAELL COBB, OF KENT,
SERGIANT AT ARMES, BY WHOM TWO DAVGHTERS GOD HIM LENT:
SERVVINGE, MARY, WILLIAM DICKIN'S WIFE,
THOMASIN, JOHN EXTON'S—HAPPY BE THEIR LIFE.

Arms: At the top (now gone), Or, a cross engrailed, party per pale Gules and Sable, on a chief of the second, a lion passant guardant of the field. *Crest:* A dexter hand winged, holding a sword erect, wreathed with woodbine. On his left, a shield with the above, impaling *Cobb*, viz. Sable, a chevron between three game cocks Gules.

On a Purbeck stone, in the middle of the Chancel, the effigies of a man and a woman in brass; his figure is in armour, standing on a greyhound, hands closed, head uncovered, hair lank; label and sword gone. Her hands closed, head dress uncommonly large, somewhat resembling basket or wicker work; label illegible, except,

"fiat misericordia tua ... . nos."

Below is the following inscription:

Hic jacent Johannes Sandeway, armiger, et Johanna uxor eius; quorum animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.

Over the effigies: Dexter, three boars' heads couped at the neck, 2 and 1; sinister, three rams' heads couped, 2 and 1.

Beneath the inscription are the effigies of eight sons and seven daughters, kneeling.

Adjoining the above, around the verge of a gray stone, which has a cross flory, much enriched in the middle, is,

4.

VOS : QVI : TRANSITIS . THOMAM : DEFLERE : VELITIS : PER : ME : NUNC : SCITIS : QUID : PRODEST : GLORIA : DITIS :

A large stone in the centre of the Chancel has had the effigies of a man standing, in an enriched pointed compartment, with two shields of arms, all gone.

On a small white stone, opposite the above:

5.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Godden, gent. late Vicer of Reculuer. Hee died August the 22th: 1672.

[*The Remainder of the Epitaphs in our next.*]

In several of the windows are some small remains of painted glass; and the most observable were, the arms of *Cleybroke*, viz. Argent, a cross patée Gules.

The following inscriptions are on the bells:

1. "Joseph Hatch made me, 1635."
2. "Joseph Hatch made me, 1635."
3. "Josephus Hatch me fecit, 1635."
4. "Josephus Hatch me fecit, 1635."

The vicarage-house is no longer the inn; a new house having been built for that purpose, some distance to the Southward of the Church.

Trusting, Sir, that you will not consider

sider this an improper appendage to T. Mot's Letter, I hope for its early insertion, and remain,

Yours, &c. Z. Cozens.

P. S. At the ends Eastward of the North and South Ailes are two portions, 14 feet 6 inches long and 9 feet 2 inches wide, which are partitioned off, and have been shut up many years, which evidently were Oratories or Chantries; as, in the Northernmost is remaining a handsome *piscina*, and a cupboard for the *pix*; in the other, a *piscina* only. There were doors of access to each from the Chancel, but they have been so long closed up, that there was no remembrance of the Chantries by the oldest inhabitants. If Leland's or Weever's accounts were true, in the Southernmost probably stood the "fayre monument" to the memory of Ethelbert; and that I should suppose was the Chantry where masses were sung for the repose of his soul.

Mr. Urban, *Moy, Ireland, Sept.* 6.

LAST winter, at the request of a friend, I transmitted to you an epitome of the Habits, Properties, and Uses of Fiorin Grass, a production of Nature, which, though indigenous, and probably more common to all parts of the United Kingdoms than any other grass, had never been brought into cultivation, except by myself, nor had attracted notice in any other way than being stigmatized as a *troublesome weed*, by those who ought to have known better.

You were so good as to publish that Epitome in your Magazine for February, 1809; which Paper, though it has excited some attention, has by no means procured me credit for the wild positions it contained.

A few, indeed, from your side of the water, and some of them of the very highest rank, have applied to me for Plants, Strings, Seed, and Instructions; nor am I without hopes, that, in such hands, this most valuable Grass will soon be brought into the notice it deserves.

From the mass of the world I have not obtained the slightest credit; for, though well disposed to listen to my accounts of the vast crops which Fiorin Grass produces; of the decided preference given by all cattle to its hay; of the facility of its propagation; of the cheap rate at which land can be laid down with it; and of the immense fleece of choice green food it affords through the whole winter; yet, when I proceed to state the *contradictory* qualities this Grass is endowed with; its indifference to the extremes of wet and drought; of heat and cold; its seeming equally at home at the top of the mountain and bottom of the valley, in the mire of the morass, and the dry shallow half-covered rocks on the sea-shore; and, above all, when I assert, that Fiorin Grass may be mowed through the *whole* winter, and its hay saved in *December, January*, &c. with more facility, and a greater certainty of not being abused by weather, than other hay at Midsummer; I am pronounced stark mad, my friends who support me are laughed at, and, at their instance, I was obliged to publish an elaborate *defence of my sanity*.

In this defence, I produced the testimony of the most respectable Noblemen and Gentlemen in my neighbourhood, who had all been so good as to attend at my house at different times, to examine into the curious *facts* I had stated in different Memorials and Essays, so far as they could be ascertained by inspection; and, where a more minute enquiry into *processes* and quantities of *produce* became necessary, they were so kind as (in their magisterial capacity) to examine upon oath the several persons employed, as to the particulars of their respective departments.

And, as it had been asserted in print, *that all kinds of stock would rather starve than touch the herbage of the* Agrostis stolonifera (Fiorin Grass), these personages, not content with seeing my own stock of every description devour it greedily, they each separately tried *their own* horses with it, and invariably found, that when they had once tasted Fiorin Hay, they could not be brought to *touch* any other.

These Noblemen and Gentlemen having taken so much trouble, were so good as to permit me to publish their own report and testimony, as to the truth of the facts they had been requested to enquire into; together with the several depositions taken before them, and also to refer any person to them, who might require further satisfaction. In this reference

ference I took care to specify those who, in the course of their parliamentary duty would have the best opportunity of satisfying strangers.

Not content with having thus established my facts *à posteriori*, by irresistible evidence, I also took up the question *à priori*, and, stating the radical and essential differences between Fiorin Hay and all other, I shewed, upon philosophical principles, that most of its properties, and particularly that paradoxical one, of the facility with which it could be made up and saved in the middle of winter, were the *natural* and *necessary* results of those essential differences I had stated.

Aware, too, that the sarcasms I had in my former controversies on geological questions thrown out against those who, zealously supporting favourite theories, accommodated *facts* to *opinions*, might now be retorted on me, I took care to shew, that, in the present case, all my curious *facts* were established and laid before the world antecedent to the discovery of the *principles* upon which they depended, and before any attempt had been made to investigate them.

Still, however, I find, that I have failed in obtaining credit, and must have recourse to the last species of proof, *ocular demonstration*.

I have therefore (as I did last year) given public notice at home, and, with your permission, repeat the same through The Gentleman's Magazine, that I shall commence mowing my Fiorin Grass on the 15th of October, and that I shall mow on the 1st and 15th of every month until March; that I shall make hay during that whole period; that I shall always leave a considerable quantity in the field, exposed to the weather, whatever it may be; that I shall always mow at once, subdivisions of an acre, a fourth, or a sixteenth; so that should the Hay be too green, or too wet for weighing, the quantity on the ground may be estimated by simple inspection; that, from the middle of December to the first of May, my milch cows shall be fed upon green Fiorin Grass, cut daily for them; and that my sheep for that period shall always have the option of Fiorin Hay, common Hay, and fresh cut Fiorin Grass.

Should any stranger choose to witness these practices, or to inspect my proceedings, with the view of adopting them, I require no other introduction than to be told, he has read your Magazine; and, upon these credentials, I shall readily explain to him my different processes, and shall supply him with *Fiorin Roots*, *Strings*, and *Seed*: and, what will probably be of more consequence, I shall teach him how to know this Grass in his own country, at all seasons of the year; for I am confident it is indigenous in all parts of the British Isles.

I found it myself in Scotland this summer, spontaneous, and as abundant as in Ireland; in England too, it has been often found, under the descriptions I have given of it in different Memoirs, and transmitted to me to decide if it was real Fiorin.

I reside nearly half-way between the towns of Armagh and Dungannon; my neighbour, also, Mr. John Ryan of Benburb, has from me taken up the culture of Fiorin; and, as he has planted it in deeper and richer ground, has now the prospect of a much finer crop than I have yet produced.

W. Richardson, D. D.

Mr. Urban, *Oxford, Sept.* 7.

While every man is condoling with his neighbour on the unpropitious harvest weather, and the calamities that may arise from it, it appears very extraordinary that no attempts are made to introduce a remedy against bad harvest weather, offered some years ago to the notice of the publick, by a gentleman of our own county, Mr. Rusher, of Banbury. Mr. Rusher has offered to publish, "An easy, cheap, and effectual Method of Harvesting Corn and Hay in Wet Weather:" which, he says, "is so easy and practicable, as to be within the reach of every grower, and which will be attended with little, if any, additional expence." I confess, that, on the first publication of these proposals*, I, among others, conceived the project to be chimerical and impossible, but have since been induced to alter my opinion, on reading Mr. Rusher's observations and remarks.

His communications on the subject (as has been observed by the Editor of another Monthly Publication†)

* See Gent. Mag. 1809, p. 99.

† Agricultural Magazine.

are

are written with so much good sense and solidity of judgment, as seem to guarantee us against fanciful speculations; and the plan is at least worth a trial.

The reasons that have hitherto prevented the publick from giving that encouragement to a proposal of this kind, which its importance seems to require, I conceive to be these: First, the nature of the subject; which, at first, appears to stagger the mind, and to convey the idea of attempting an unattainable object. But if we reject every proposition that may be offered, on this ground, we may doubt the certainty of some of the most incontrovertible truths. Who, that has not witnessed it, would have conceived the tremendous effect that would arise from the mixture of a few grains of charcoal, nitre, and sulphur; or the beneficial effects to be derived from the condensation of steam; which, among the other wonders it has wrought, has enabled us, by Aërostation, to explore a new element? If our faith, therefore, is to be limited by individual experience, it will be limited indeed.

Another reason why this measure has not been more encouraged, arises from the disinclination of the Farmer to countenance a plan, which he may think, though perhaps unjustly, might eventually prove injurious to his interest. During the last alarming scarcity, arising from bad seasons, many Farmers, instead of suffering, along with the rest of the community, reaped a golden harvest, by the advance in price which took place. Were a like calamity to happen, like consequences would ensue. The community would suffer, and the Farmer would be enriched. The Farmer, naturally enough, prefers his own interest. The publick, therefore, can hardly expect support will be given from that quarter to a measure which yet might possibly be productive of the most beneficial effects.

Those classes of society, then, who suffer from the calamity, must assist in providing the remedy, otherwise, it is probable, no remedy will be found: and we may go on asserting our unbelief, as the Trojans of old manifested their want of faith in their propheteess, till Troy was ruined.

The proposals of Mr. Rusher seem fair and reasonable; the publick must decide how far he deserves encouragement. X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

WHOEVER has read or seen the Opera of "The Jew of Mogadore," would suppose, that of the unfortunate persons who are from time to time wrecked on the Arab coast, some have experienced disinterested assistance from individuals of the Israelitish race. I will, therefore, beg leave, through the medium of your useful and respectable Monthly Repository, to state facts as they are; appealing to all those who have been in the hapless situation of captives on that coast, and to their friends and connexions in various parts of the world, for the truth of my narrative.

Vessels are generally wrecked between Mogadore, which is in 31½° N. and 29° N. l.; at least, it is rare that we hear any thing of ships or crews that may be stranded more to the Southward. The people, after wandering about in some instances several days, are taken by the roving Arabs, and generally, ere long, fall into the hands of a Chief, or Sheik of Wednoon, named Abeidila. From this man, the Jews who live in the parts around his territory purchase the unfortunate people for a mere trifle, and then send off couriers to Mogadore, with letters from the captives to the different European Consuls, Agents, and Merchants, imploring assistance: also with orders from the Jew in whose hands they are, to his agent at Mogadore, to treat for their ransom, and to collect all possible information as to the friends any of the unhappy persons may have, and means of raising money.

A year frequently passes away in treating for their liberty; as the Jew (if there is the least readiness to come forward displayed on the part of any person at Mogadore) generally keeps increasing his demands; and, in the interim, to induce compliance, puts the Officers or Passengers in irons, beats them frequently, and, in some instances, they have been crammed into Matamores, which are a subterraneous store for corn, and one gentleman was put in head downwards.

The Jew at Mogadore has a perfect understanding with the Jew to the

the Southward, and takes a handsome sum out of the amount paid for their release. If any of the captives wish to be supplied with any thing more than the wretched fare the Jew allows him, he gets it by giving drafts on his friends at Mogadore; and, if his order was not paid, he has a good portion of blows bestowed on him by his humane master.

If the captives could be procured direct from the hands of the Arabs, without the mediation of the Jews, their ransom would be trifling in comparison to what it is, and their sufferings much shortened. It sometimes happens, that the Jew does not wholly purchase them from the Sheik, but they make a partnership concern of it; and, when this is the case, the captive fares very badly, as the Jew, who thinks himself screened by the patronage of the Moor, treats with severity, and instigates the Moor to use much more hardly, the person or persons they have in their power. In a late instance, three hundred dollars was the sum agreed on for the ransom of an American gentleman; but, before the courier could arrive at Wednoon, he had changed masters, and was got from the hands of the Moorish Sheik, into those of a principal Jew; and, after another year of misery, he was released out of captivity by the payment of fourteen hundred dollars to his Jewish master. Nadah, or whatever else his name might be, did not think it safe to come to Mogadore to receive the money; so the American Agent sent it down to St. Cruz, where the gentleman was delivered into the hands of his people, and Messrs. C——, who were directed by the family of the sufferer to pay all charges, reimbursed that amount, with other sums, the day he was brought to their house. For my own part, I do not believe there is above one or two Barbary or Mogadore Jews who would miss, or could resist, a similar opportunity of gain.

An event has, however, occurred, which probably will make that race rather more cautious in future, how they deal in Christian shipwrecked crews.

One of the Jews concerned in the American crew, and brother to him who received the money, ventured to Mogadore some months after the departure for England of the American. Two lads had contrived to make their escape, and reach Mogadore, where the American Agent immediately took them under his protection. The Jew came to insist on their ransom, and made some stir in the business, which coming to the ears of his Imperial Majesty, orders came to put him in prison, where he remained some time. His protector, the Sheik of Wednoon, applied to the Emperor for his release, claiming him as his Jew; and, in consequence of this application, an order was sent to the Governor to take him to the Water Port Gate. He supposed he was going to be liberated from his irons; and, in effect, he was—but in a different manner to what he expected—as, on reaching the spot, he was thrown down, and his head cut off.

The body, with the head placed on the breast, remained until the next evening at sun-set; which being their Sabbath, the Jews of Mogadore were very glad to purchase its removal.

It would be difficult, I believe, to produce an instance of any disinterested services having been rendered by Mogadore or Southern Jews to distressed Christian captives.

If any credit is due, it is certainly to the various Europeans settled at Mogadore; who are all of them happy to alleviate, as much as is in their power, the sufferings of these unfortunate persons, both during their captivity, and after they reach Mogadore.

I have endeavoured, by a plain detail of facts, to point out who are, and who are not, the friends of shipwrecked persons on the Arab coast.

Yours, &c. MOGADORIENSIS.

P. S. I have just laid my hand on a letter, written by the American gentleman alluded to, wherein he says, "Could I give the wretch [*i. e.* the Jew] all the treasure contained in the mines of Potosi for my ransom, I believe it would not satisfy him." Mr. Cumberland may in London have met with many a Sheva, but a Nadab in Barbary would be a *rara avis* indeed. One unfortunate gentleman has been now upwards of three years and a half in captivity. His last letter stated, he had been more than seven months in irons. He is a Frenchman by birth, but a citizen of the United States, and a Free-mason.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln's-inn Fields, Sept. 10.*

I BEG to offer an opinion, in which I am joined by some of the first legal characters, respecting the indispensable necessity of registering, in like manner with Wills, all Marriage Settlements, and other Deeds relative to the entailing of Estates. The common practice of suppressing such documents, militates against every idea of common justice; inasmuch as it shields a man who, by means however unjust, has placed himself in an estate, from every attempt made by the real heir to obtain his rights; and so long as he holds in his own hands that evidence, without which his adversary is impotent, he can smile on the futile attempts of justice to dispossess him of his tenure. What avails it, therefore, that the Court of Chancery will, by ejectment, grant redress to the injured party, if he, without these documents, is unable to shew any right at all to the property?

A gentleman of my acquaintance is confident that his paternal estate is an entailed one; but the last possessor, being aware of his ignorance of this fact, bequeathed it at his death to a cousin, who now holds it, to the exclusion of the heir-at-law. The only way recommended, by which he can prove his right, is by filing a Bill of Discovery against the possessor, in order to obtain the necessary knowledge of his title: the possessor, in consequence, will produce the Will by which he enjoys the estate, and this Will indisputably gives him a right to continue possession; but the investigation does not prove whether or not the estate be entailed; which is the point to be ascertained. Another resource is, to search the Ecclesiastical Court, in order to find the Will which originally created the entail. But suppose, unfortunately, that the instrument was not a Will, but a Marriage Settlement; where would then be his resource? Is it fair that a man should thus be shut out from his natural claims? Surely not. Justice peremptorily requires, that every species of document creating entails, or fixing the reversion of Marriage Settlements, should be registered, and subject to inspection, or be invalid.

Again, a person, some days ago, came to me to ask advice respecting the steps he should take to obtain the payment of his mother's jointure; having often hinted the matter, but without effect, to the person who succeeded to the estate of his father and mother. I advised him to decline taking any coercive step in so uncertain a state of the business, unless he was prepared for all the disagreeable consequences of a failure of his suit; and told him he had better try to obtain, by some indirect means, a sight of the Settlement mentioning the jointure; and that I would afterwards give what assistance I was able. But, Sir, how long may this man be before he can see the Settlement! and, on the other hand, how unsafe to proceed without being on proper ground! his claim at present, as he confessed, being founded only on surmise. This case is not an uncommon one; persons are daily defrauded of their property by the concealment of the above-named proofs.

When the law is framing, it will be of little service to individuals of our own times, unless it be enacted, that all persons shall register Marriage Settlements, Deeds respecting jointures, and entailing of estates, drawn out since the commencement of the present reign; and, moreover, it should be enacted, that all persons, on being legally called upon, shall produce any document which proves the entailment of their estates; and, in case of refusal, that their tenure be considered as illegal.

I have now, at some length, offered the concurrent opinion of many eminent Lawyers on this sort of fraud. I cannot conclude, without expressing my admiration at so material a point having hitherto escaped the eye of the Legislature; and I sincerely hope, it may speedily be taken into consideration by the promoters of justice, and ultimately become incorporated in our code of laws, in many respects so admirably calculated for the maintenance of every man's right.

Yours, &c. A BARRISTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 13.*

THE writer of this note, so far back as the year 1779, saw frequently in the stock of Mr. Joseph Smart, bookseller, &c. at Wolverhampton, several copies of a thick 4to pamphlet, printed by Mr. Smart's father

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Size of the Original.

Journu Southcott
Febry 12
1806

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father (George Smart), and intituled, "Moss's Poems," said then to have been written by a Clergyman residing near that town; in which pamphlet a Poem, beginning with, "*Pity the sorrows of a poor old man*," was the first in every respect, and considered so much superior to all the others, that some persons supposed it written by a different Author, though no name was ever mentioned to your present Correspondent. Mr. J. Smart (who is, or was lately in London, employed as a compositor in a printing-office) could probably remove any remaining doubt.

A similar literary imposition was practised about 60 years ago, which you will find noticed in the fourth volume of Pawkes and Woty's Poetical Calendar, p. 27.

In the year 1728, an octavo volume, called, "The Poetical Works of Mr. William Pattison, late of Sidney College, Cambridge, was published by H. Curll; in which collection first appeared in print, a Poem, Abelard to Eloisa, written in answer to Pope's Epistle of Eloisa to Abelard; which very production of Mr. Pattison was about the year 1750, with several trifling verbal alterations, and the insertion of two additional lines, shewn about as the literary labour of Miss Cooper, or Cowper, afterwards wife of Colonel Madan; and the same was printed as hers, with high encomiums thereon, in "Poems by Eminent Ladies, 1755," 2 vols. 12mo. published by R. Baldwin; since which period, it has appeared in many collections and selections, both in England and Scotland, often with some still farther trivial variations, generally for the worse; but always, except by Fawkes and Woty, attributed to Mrs. Madan, who, perhaps, was not born at the time it was written. L. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 19.

I TRANSMIT to you an impression of a head of Julius Cæsar, of the medallion size, and which, if not *unique*, is extremely rare. (*See Plate II, fig.* 1.) It might properly be termed a Medallion, if it were not that it is taken from a plate having no reverse. This circumstance, together with the situation and place where it was found, and the reasonable supposition, that it was coëval with Julius Cæsar's invasion of this Island, render it highly probable that it was fixed to some of his Military Insignia on that occasion. The cast was sent to me as a present by my friend Mr. B——, of Winchester, who informed me, that a boy of that place took them off neatly.

The acute Rev. Dr. Milner, in his "History of Winchester," gives an account how and when it was found; and risks a conjecture, that it had been intentionally buried, assigning the time and cause. I shall subjoin what he says on the subject; leaving to your Antiquarian Correspondents to form their opinions on the subject, and, if agreeable, to favour the publick with them.

Dr. Milner's Preface is dated April 6, 1798; and it is almost an incredible circumstance, that a labouring man, living on a great post-road, passing through, and within four miles of Winchester, the seat of our Clergy and of Learning in this county, should have possessed such a remarkable relick of antiquity for nearly 56 years, when he probably would at any time have gladly relinquished it for a few shillings.

The head is very neatly engraved in Dr. Milner's Plate, but of a much less size than the original; though he does not mention that circumstance*. Dr. Milner's account is this:

"Notwithstanding the silence of Cæsar concerning any incursion made by the Romans in either of his Expeditions, so far to the West as our City [Winchester], yet the following discovery renders it probable that a part of his army, at least, had been in our neighbourhood; and even that they had met with a defeat there, and been obliged to bury their ensigns, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Britons. Perhaps this was the case in the first Expedition, with some part of the cavalry embarked on board the 18 transports which were driven by stress of weather to the Western parts of the Island; who, it is natural to suppose, would land, and attempt to form a junction with the land-forces to the East. Be that as it may, about 56 years ago some labourers, digging for sand, near the entrance of Otterburn, which is a village about four miles distant from Winchester, at the depth of 16 feet,

* In our Plate, the figure is reduced to about *one quarter* of the *original size*; which is marked on the Plate. EDIT.

12 feet, found a plate of mixed white metal, such as those which are fixed to the eagles, or other ensigns of the Roman General, with the head and inscription of Julius Cæsar upon it, in as high preservation as if the same had but just been stamped. This circumstance, together with the depth and nature of the soil, creates a suspicion, that it had been purposely buried. The Medal in question has been in the possession of one of the labourers, who is still living in the said village, from the time of the discovery until within these three months, when the same fell into the hands of an ingenious Medical Gentleman of this City, by whose favour it is engraved in our *miscellaneous Plate*. See the same, No. 2*."

I send you also the impression of a Seal of the Arch-Presbytery of Leodium. The Epigraph is "*Sigillum Archypresbiteri Leodiensis.*" (*See fig.* 2.) It was of brass or mixed metal, with evident marks of the hammer having been used in making the impressions. *Leodium* is the Latin name of Liege in Westphalia, and likewise of *Leeds* in Yorkshire. There can be no doubt of its being a Roman-Catholic Seal; though the term of *Archipresbiterium*, or *Archpresbytery*, sounds oddly as the title of any local or other religious community of that profession.

The letters seem to be quite modern. Probably some of your Antiquarian Correspondents can give a satisfactory account of it.

It came into my possession in 1768, when I lived in the county of Sutherland; and it is remarkable, that the young man who brought it to me said, that he found it in a garden, in the parish of Golspie in that county, where he was born and had always lived; and was gratified by receiving a sixpence for it.

Such a thing having found its way into the Highlands of Scotland, puts me in mind of an uncommon inscription on a Medal of Francis and Mary, King and Queen of France and Scotland:

"Which wonders how the devil it got there."

Yours, &c. ZENO.

Mr. URBAN, *Grantham, July* 8.

THE Romans, in the censorship of Valerius Maximus and Julius Brutus Bubulcus, confiscated the property of those who reached old age in a state of celibacy. Would not some heavy tax be proper upon such young men as make that sort of unnatural matches, so common in our days, the marrying women far advanced in years, for the sake of their wealth; such matches having all the pernicious consequences of celibacy, depriving the state of children, and promoting licentiousness and debauchery?

I send you the impression of a brass Seal, dug up in Cliff Forest, Northamptonshire, about two years since (*see Fig.* 3). R. L. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Slawston, June* 10.

I SEND you a Drawing of a gilt enamelled Ring (*see Fig.* 4) found at Slawston, May 4, 1808, amongst the rubbish of an old stone wall, which had recently fallen down, on the premises of a large old hall-house which was the most part of it standing within the last 50 years, but has, since that time, been the greatest part pulled down, and the materials sold. In the sixteenth century it was inhabited by a family of much respectability and property in the parish, which is now entirely extinct.

Whether I have begun the fillet at the right word, in, or whether it should begin at ru, or non, I leave some of your numerous Correspondents to determine; in other respects, I believe the drawing is accurate. An explanation of the whole will also be esteemed a favour, by

Yours, &c, J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN, *Warren Place, Camden Town, Aug.* 16.

THE Gold Coin herewith sent (*Fig.* 5) was found in a small earthen jar, with a number of others, under the ruins of an old barn accidentally burnt down, on a farm called Muckle Geddes, in the parish of Calder, in the county of Nairn. It was a present from an old aunt of mine, who had it in her possession 70 years. The female part of my grandfather's family (who rented the farm of Mr. Campbell, the present Lord Cawdor's father) made some of them into rings. When the proprietor heard of the treasure, he demanded and got what remained. The sentiments of your numismatic friends on the Coin will be esteemed a favour, by

Yours, &c. JOHN CUMMING.

Mr.

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* History of Winchester, first edition, vol. I. p. 15, note 4.

Mr. URBAN, *Leeds, Aug.* 20.

HEREWITH you receive the original Seal *(see Fig.* 6), with which that miserable enthusiast, Joanna Southcott, imposed on the husband of Mary Bateman, the wicked wretch who was lately tried and executed at this place, for the murder of a woman named Perigo.

It was found in their cottage when she was taken into custody. The words are as follow:

"John Batman,
The
Sealed of the Lord;
The Elect Precious; Man's Redemption;
To inherit the Tree of Life; to be made
Heirs of God, and Joint Heirs with
Jesus Christ.
Joanna Southcott,
Feb. 12,
1806."

Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Stratford-upon-Avon, Sept.* 14.

DURING the repairs of Bishop's Wearmouth Church, co. Durham, in the year 1807, the monument of one of the Middletons, which had long rested in the North Aile of the Church, was removed into the Churchyard, and has been since broken and much mutilated. The remains consist of two fragments of an Altar tomb. On the top stone is the representation of a knight in armour, in a recumbent attitude, with his hands (which are now destroyed) elevated in the attitude of prayer. An inscription in old English characters, is partly legible on the edges *(see Fig.* 7).

Hic jacet Thom' Middelton, Armiger, ...M.CCCC.....

The second stone, which appears to have been the upright supporting the head, represents a small figure in a niche, between two shields of arms; that on the dexter side being, Quarterly, first and fourth, per cross in the first quarter a cross fleury, for *Middleton*; second, three helmets, each crested with a fleur-de-lis; third, six cross crosslets fitchy, 3, 2, and 1. The sinister shield, Quarterly, first and fourth, *Middleton*, as before; second and third, a lion rampant.

This monument is noticed by Hutchinson, in his History of Durham; but he gives no description or plate of it. The family of Middleton was of much consideration in this county; and perhaps some of your numerous Correspondents may be able to discover to what member of it this tomb was erected.

Yours, &c. 2. 2.

THE PROJECTOR. No. CI.

THE author of the first of these two Letters must be aware, that I have more than once touched on the subject which he treats. His scheme of a Dictionary, however, merits attention, and I have, therefore, given it an early place. The only circumstance which might be urged against a Dictionary in such cases, is the wonderful facility with which the polite world learn their own language, and understand one another, without the trouble of derivations and definitions. But every person who entertains a respect for the English language, ought unquestionably to protect it against innovations and perversions; and, whoever is desirous to speak new meanings, ought to coin words for the purpose, instead of borrowing or stealing from the language of common sense and common reason. And, in this respect, I cannot but applaud the ingenuity of our gypsies, pickpockets, and highwaymen, who, when they found it necessary to be understood only among one another, introduced an entire new set of words and phrases, called *Slang*; not one of which has more affinity to the English than to any other language; and, while this is to the praise of their ingenuity, it is one proof that they have some remains of honesty left; for, although they make very free with every other species of property, they leave our language untouched.

Mr. PROJECTOR, *Sept.* 26.

YOUR zeal in forming schemes for the public good has induced me to trouble you with a few hints, on a subject, which (as every Projector is partial to the effusions of his own brain) I have the vanity to think may be of importance enough to excite the attention of the publick. The present age is peculiarly attracted by *novelty*; and if my project should have little or no *merit* to recommend it, still, if it possesses but a moderate share of the *former* quality, it may fairly hope for general patronage and support.

It must have occurred to all who have

have made any observations on modern manners, that very considerable changes have taken place in our language during the last 20 years, and such changes are daily becoming more numerous; insomuch, that there is reason to apprehend, the natives of England may not, in a short time, be able to understand each other. Many words in general acceptation a few years since are now, from disuse, become nearly obsolete; and, but for their occurrence in the Scriptures and other antient books (still sometimes read), would not be supposed to have ever belonged to the English tongue. That this matter has not escaped the observation of the PROJECTOR, is evident from your last Paper, where you speak of a certain "interesting class of females, *who are known by every name but the right one;* this class, as well as some others, *equally honourable*, had formerly such denominations, as described them with accuracy and precision. How it has come to pass, that they have lost these their proper names, and acquired others less appropriate, does not appear easy to discover; it most probably, however, arose from the ingenuity of the parties themselves, or their intimate connexions, who feeling ashamed (and not without reason) of their true situation, hoped, by the adoption of a new "style and title," to make that situation appear in a less objectionable point of view. For example, we will suppose, that a Divine, who annexed the important letters D. D. to his name, was urged by an ambition (no doubt laudable) to indulge the hope, that he might

"——— superbly ride
In coach with purple lin'd, and mitres on its side."

To have it said of such a man, that he *carried on a correspondence with a great man's prostitute*, would be an expression very harsh and grating; in short, such a one as could not be uttered by tongues, or heard by "ears polite;" but, that *he was favoured with the friendship of a lady under the protection of the D—— of ——*, might be supposed to convey a sense so equivocal, and capable of such a latitude of interpretation, as would not derange the nervous system, or injure the fine feelings of the most delicate votary of fashion. The "soft Dean," mentioned by Pope, was doubtless induced to adopt a mild tone, and refined sentiments and expressions, lest he should be deemed vulgar and uncourtly; and as, since his time, refinement has made very considerable progress, we cannot be surprised if persons raised above the common ranks of life should be anxious to remove out of their hearing all coarse and plain language; and, though they condescend to practise the vices of the very lowest of mankind, yet the name of the vice, and of those who commit it, must be modeled anew, lest such names should suggest the unpleasant idea, that fashionable life has the most remote connexion with any thing said or done by that denomination of society elegantly styled by our polite enemies, the "*canaille*."

In order to fix, with some degree of precision, the expressions of a language so liable to change, I would recommend the compilation of a Dictionary, to be called, "The Polite English Dictionary, 1809;" containing all such new words as are now in use, especially in polite life, their derivation and meaning; together with the original words for which these have been substituted. To make such a work complete, it will be necessary to quote the authorities for the words inserted in it; and here will probably occur the greatest difficulty of the work; many modern words being very obscure in their origin, and seldom to be met with in any works of established reputation. They are, indeed, to be found in the productions of our modern Novel Writers and *soi-disant* Philosophers, as well as in the Daily Journals and Monthly Miscellanies; but how far such works can be cited as authority, appears to be a very questionable matter.

This subject has, I am aware, been already touched upon by a Writer of much ability; who, in his ingenious Work, "The Fashionable World displayed," has given a specimen of a Glossary of Vernacular Terms, in use by the people he has so accurately delineated; and he very justly observes, that the transmutation of terms is, with them, a very favourite operation, and "keeps pace with the progress of their ideas, from the correct and authentic notions of truth and virtue, to those loose and spurious

rious ones by which they are superseded."

I will not now, Mr. Projector, trespass longer on your patience; but should my scheme, as far as I have described it, meet your approbation, you may probably hear again from

Your ardent admirer,

SPECULATOR.

Mr. PROJECTOR, *Chelsea, Sept.* 29.

YOU, who trace the source of all our passions, can best direct the current of them. Mine are at present somewhat tinctured with bitter; but whether the fountain is corrupt, you shall judge, when I have laid open my heart before you.

I married, about seven years since, a second wife, whose universal goodness more than compensates for her want of fortune; and yet, I will fairly own to you, from this disposition, for aught I know, arises my present uneasiness.

I had a son by a former *venter*, of no great abilities, and of a turn of mind which is not easily fixed. His kind mother-in-law gained his affections more than I could, who was oftentimes chagrined to find my endeavours unsuccessful to fit him for business or the Pulpit. You will not wonder that Tom (for that is his name) did not consider my reproofs as the strength of affection, or her palliatives as the habitual effects of female softness.

At the same time she was kind to Tom, she discovered, as I thought, at least, a more lively passion for Bill, a neighbour's little boy, which was strengthened by a long friendship with his artful mother. As he grew up, I found he was, in a manner, adopted into my family. If Madam was invited into the country, the compliment was always heightened with, "Pray bring little Billy with you." Tom, who looked upon him at first as a harmless child, over whom, in point of age and fortune, he claimed a superiority, felt in him in time a powerful rival. This jealousy I hoped to have converted to his and my advantage. I persuaded him to open his thoughts to me without reserve, and to rely on me as his best friend. When I had lodgings in the neighbourhood of the town, I courted him to visit me in my happy moments, and to shorten my way home with his conversation. This was a favour which I could rarely gain; while Billy was ready to a fault, with the most cheerful assiduity. At length, Tom, shy of his father, and perhaps not brooking a divided share of his mother, or rather, I believe, out of a levity of mind, or a desire of liberty, begs leave to go into a far country. He perhaps may have found a cure; but his jealousy is, in some measure, devolved on me. My wife now attends me to my country lodgings, which I could never get her even to *visit* before; and whither, she says, in a mysterious kind of compliment, *she never should have accompanied me, if the care of Tom had not been first removed from her.* No sooner were we arrived, than I found her little favourite in possession, and, at every recess from school, a regular inmate. "And now, (say you, Mr. Projector) 'is thine eye evil, because hers is good?' Is not the object of her choice more worthy of it than your son? And shall she be restrained from fixing on good qualities in a neighbour's family, because she is allied to bad ones in yours? Let Virtue have its reward, wherever it appears." Good Sir, I blush to own the narrowness of my heart. The good qualities of my wife's adopted boy, placed before my eyes, make me often lament the defects of my absent son; and I sometimes fear, that the *exclusion* of him from us (which is but, indeed, the consequence of his own *desertion*) will make him cease from all efforts of regaining his natural kingdom in my heart. Does our Heavenly Father deal thus with his children? When we were fallen from him, did he utterly reject us, by taking a new race of beings into his favour? If we descend to human policy, I might appeal to the Romans, among whom adoption was allowed of in those instances only (at least in the flourishing state of the Commonwealth) where there were no children. Where there was but *one*, how froward soever, they waited for the turns of Nature, or submitted to the judgment of Heaven.

I was going on upon this subject, Sir, when two old friends broke in upon me. Upon opening my case, Jack Single's observation was, that there was no difference in effect between the effort

effort of a high-spirited dame, or the uniform bent of a silent one. In your case, the one would have bounced about, and led both husband and son an uneasy life, till she had got the boy out, and, by her thunder, procured serenity round the dome. What steps does the other take? she brings about the same end by wise maxims and cool reflections, which are sure to operate either on the *honour* of a husband, or on his *affections*. "I had rather," says she, "have £20. a-year and a garret, than £20,000. with fatigue and business." Again, "I will never consent to move out of the house, till your son is elsewhere provided for." *Muck! Muck!* is frequently thrown out as a bye-word of reflection on her husband's diligence; from which he is almost tempted to revolt, when he finds he has a wife who will not thank him for it, and a son who will not deserve it.

Will Wimble, as his genius leads him, was more philosophical. "What we call Affection," says he, "in the rational world, is as hard to account for as instinct in the animal. But, in the case before us, the links and ties are very discernible. Your wife, despairing of offspring by you, attends the throes of a neighbouring mother, and, as if she had felt them herself, takes the new-born product as her own. This is a trait of female nature, which, as it occurs but casually, is rarely observed; but is represented in that picture of common life, as well as introduction to the divine, the Bible. 'Behold, my maid Bilhah; go in unto *her*, and she shall bear on *my* knees, that I also may have children.' The mistress, you see, by being at the servant's labour, was to look on the child as the fruit of her own womb. Had your wife a child by you, this competition between your son and a neighbour's had not happened. If her own by a former husband had been alive, another kind of jealousy would probably have arisen. But, deprived of that, she is directed by Nature or instinct to supply that loss. Had barrenness been her lot, all her affection, with a mixture of whim and caprice, would have centered in you. The end of matrimony having never been answered, she would have pretended, and only pretended, to have rested satisfied with the fruitless means of it. Since then it is in vain to sail against the stream, veer in with it, according to the best art you can. Try to avail yourself once more of your son's jealousy. Let him see you have a passion, in common with him, and for him. You may possibly rouse him to a principle of gratitude, which may produce some laudable effects, and then you will bless yourself for this happy incident. You will have little to fear from the other quarter; your *good* woman cannot in the main prove a *bad* wife."

P.S. I have communicated this Letter to a friend in the country, the gentleman with whom my son now sojourns, and to a bosom female companion of my wife in town. The misfortune is, one is an old bachelor, and the other a thrice-married woman, who never knew what offspring was. Have either of these the proper feelings of Nature to enable them to give advice to any of the three parties brought before them? And will they not be sure to take part against him who is invested with power; and therefore, they think, needs no assistance? M. R.

Leaving this last Correspondent, who seems to deal more in matters of fact than is usual with Writers of this class, to the judgment of my Readers, I shall conclude with informing them, that, in my next, they will hear some very extraordinary intelligence respecting the PROJECTOR—one of those changes and revolutions which are so common in our days, that, perhaps, they would have passed unheeded, had it been announced sooner, while all the important interests of the Nation were swallowed up in the prices of a Playhouse.

I had scarcely finished the above, when I received the following Letter, which demands immediate insertion and attention.

MR. PROJECTOR, *Pegwell, Oct.* 1.

In the whole course of your Lucubrations, you have shewn yourself the legitimate Successor of ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, not less in exposing Folly "as it flies," than by pointing out Absurdities of long duration.

Your present Correspondent has a grievance to complain of, which, if your residence is in the Metropolis, cannot possibly have fallen within your own notice; and I hope you will

will not class me with the "Knight of the woeful Countenance," when I denounce vengeance against *a Windmill*. Yet such is the object of my address. Not a stronger antipathy has *John Carter* to "Architectural Innovation," than I feel at encountering a Windmill by the side of a public road. In days of yore, when Packhorses were almost the only Travellers, the situation of a Windmill was immaterial. But, in the present period of *improvement*, the four-in-handers and high-mettled racers, and even the jog-trotting horse of the sober citizen, must be better trained than we have any right to expect them, if they pass the tremendous sails of a Windmill in motion, and hear their dreadful rushing sound, without alarm. And really, Mr. Projector, the frequency of accidents thus occasioned—the many broken limbs and loss of lives—must plead my excuse for requesting you will suggest to the Proprietors of these unwieldy and ponderous machines, that they would confer an essential benefit on the publick, by removing them a few yards further from the highway: or, if they think it would be less trouble or expence, that they would constantly keep an experienced Surgeon in attendance at the Mill.

NON IGNARUS MALI.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SATIRE II.

(Continued from p. 808.)

CUPIENNIUS.] *The admirer of long white gowns.* The married women among the Romans wore a longer sort of tunics, called stoles, ornamented at bottom with a broad furbelo (*instita*), and, over this, a white mantle, called *palla*, which covered them from head to foot. The common women, who made a traffick of their charms, were allowed at that time only to wear a *toga*, differing but little from the upper garment of the men; and a matron who had been judicially convicted of having broke the nuptial vow, was obliged to lay aside the *stola*, and condemned to the *toga*. Hence, in our Author, *togata* is as much as *prostibulum*. — The Cupiennius, who in this place gets a gentle slap, is, perhaps, the same to whom Cicero writes, to engage him in a money concern of his friend Atticus*. The Scholiast says, he was called Cupiennius Libo, had succeeded particularly well with Augustus, and was a mighty matron-hunter.

The adjective *albus*, the meaning whereof in this verse appears rather problematical, has put some expositors to a great expence of wit, because Octavius Ferrarius in his compilation, *De Re vestiaria Veterum*, confidently asserts, though, in my judgment, without sufficient authority, that the stole and tunic of the Roman matrons was never white, except as mourning, but always purple. This Ferrarius is pleased† to take the untranslatable word in this verse, next before Cupiennius, in its proper sense, and thinks that Horace has given it the epithet white; either, *quia hic locus matronis*, albior puriorque *esset quam publicarum libidinum receptacula* (as if all *libertinæ* had been such *cloacæ*); or, what appears to him still more probable, that white is here tantamount to old and grey, *vetulus ac canescens*, quod scilicet ille matronarum sectator, veluti sepulchrorum incola, *vetularum noctibus testamenta caperet*: an exceedingly forced interpretation; which, from the general coherence in the text, has not the slightest foundation. The sagacious Baxter wonders that it never occurred to the expositors, that *albus* likewise denotes *felix* and *beatus*; and Gesner, in short (who takes the ineffable word, likewise strictly) imagines, that Horace merely intended to imply, *teneritatem & mollitiem stolatarum, pulveris ac solis impatientium*, by the adjective *albus*. And all these forced interpretations, simply to favour an unprovable assertion of Ferrarius! For, even though it were true, that all ladies of quality wore none but purple cloaths the whole year through, who, that is apprized of the high price of purple at that time, will suppose, that even the matrons of inferior rank, that all the *ingenuæ* (free-born) could have done the same? Or, because there might be worse and cheaper sorts of purple, suppose

* *Ad* Atticum, *lib.* xvi. *ep.* 16.

† *De Re Vestiar. Vet.* lib. iii. cap. 17, in *Grævii* Thes. Antiquit. Roman. vol. vi. p. 755.

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the *stola*, in which the matrons went abroad, had been uniformly of purple, does it thence follow, that they wore no white stoles at home, or that at least the *tunica intusiuta*, which was worn under the *stola*, was not white? But, setting aside all this, in the course of only ten years, may not several alterations have happened in an affair of this kind? And was not that the case with the fashionable dresses of the Roman ladies in that period when Horace composed this Satire? Did not Julius Cæsar, during his dictature, put restrictions on expence, by severe sumptuary laws; and, among other things, forbid the matrons (with certain exceptions) even the inferior assortment of purple stuffs, denominated *vestis conchyliata*? Wherefore should we not then, for once, give credit to the Scholiasts Acron and Porphyrion, who expressly tell us, that the matrons at that æra generally wore white; whereas, the *libertinæ* and *meretrices* went in black (or brown) habiliments? That, moreover, in a city like Rome, and under a government so lenient as that of Augustus, after the battle of Actium, was, they would not long continue under such restraint: and that the desire to please, luxury, and opulence, would soon bring again into vogue all kinds of purple and other colours, is easy to suppose; and it already appears (without the necessity of adducing more evidence) from the passage in the third book of Ovid's Art of Love (where he admonishes his fair pupils not to regard the choice of colour in their dress as a matter of indifference), that the art of dying wool all possible colours, was then brought to great perfection.

Quot nova terra parit flores, cum vere tepenti
Vitis agit gemmas, pigraque fugit hiems,
Lana tot aut plures succos bibit. Elige certos,
Nam non conveniens omnibus unus erit.

Costly apparel let the fair one fly,
Enrich'd with gold, or with the Tyrian dye,
What folly must in such expence appear,
When more becoming colours are less dear!
One with a dye is ting'd of lovely blue,
Such as, through air serene, the sky we view;
With yellow lustre see another spread,
As if the golden fleece compos'd the thread.
Some, of the sea-green wave the cast display,
With this the nymphs their beauteous forms array;
And some the saffron hue will well adorn,
Such is the mantle of the blushing morn.
Of myrtle berries, one, the tincture shews,
In this of amethysts, the purple glows,
And that more imitates the paler rose.
Nor Thracian cranes forget, whose silvery plumes [looms,
Give patterns, which employ the mimic
Nor almond, nor the chesnut-dye disclaim,
Nor others, which from wax derive their name. [o'erspread,
As fields you find, with various flowers
When vineyards bud, and winter's frost is fled;
So various are the colours you may try,
Of which the thirsty wool imbibes the dye.
Try every one, what best becomes you, wear,
For no complexion all alike can bear.
If fair the skin, black may become it best,
In black the lovely fair Briseis drest:
If brown the nymph, let her be cloath'd in white,
Andromeda so charm'd the wond'ring sight.

Galba negabat.] This (says the old Scholiast) is a fling at the lawyer Servius Galba; and gives it to be understood, that he might have had his particular reasons for not wishing to deal so harshly with the sluggards who suffer themselves to be caught; though, according to the vulgar notion, the injured husband is warranted by law to proceed to all lengths against the offender.

Sallustius in quas, &c.] Excepting Torrentius, all the expositors that I am acquainted with, are of opinion, that the Sallustius, whom Horace accuses of an outrageous passion for nymphs of the second class, is no other than the famous historian, C. Sallustius Crispus. That opinion, though even adopted by the biographers of Sallustius, has no firmer foundation than, first, The bare assumption of the Scholiast of Cruquius, in his remarks upon the words, *tutior at quanto*, &c.; secondly, the circumstance, that we know of no other Sallustius, to whom this passage could be applied; and thirdly, the generally-prevailing prepossession against the morals of the Historian of that name.

The honour and the posthumous reputation of an excellent writer is, in my opinion, even after he himself has no longer any concern in it, no indifferent matter to humanity. It is, as I may say, a sacred deposit, given in custody to the honesty and care of posterity; and if it has, in all ages, among all nations, been deemed a breach of humanity to insult the remains, or to disturb the ashes

ashes of the dead, how much more dishonourable and cruel is it to sully the reputation of a man, whose merits in behalf of the world are cherished in the minds of all, by stigmatizing with infamy his moral character, which he himself is no longer able to defend! Permit me then to enquire a little into the substance of the arguments on which the opinion rests, that C. Sallustius Crispus, who, by his Catilina and Jugurtha, has signalized himself as a moral painter, to whom Quinctilian gives precedence in the historic art to Thucydides himself, is the Sallustius spoken of in this passage of our Poet. That the first argument, namely, the bare unproved assumption of an unknown annotator, has no weight in the balance of criticism *, needs no farther demonstration. It is self evident. A witness, into whose credibility we have no means of enquiring; since we cannot even inform ourselves how he is called, how old, and how he came by his information. Such a witness is about equivalent to none at all. The second argument has not much more weight. We know but of two Sallusts during Horace's life-time: the writer, who, before he retired to his celebrated gardens and his elegant Tiburtine villa, that he might devote himself, in an honourably-employed leisure, to the service of the Historic Muse, had been Tribunus Plebis, Quæstor, Prætor, and Præfectus of Numidia; and his sister's son, of the same name, whom he adopted as his child, who, according to the testimony of Tacitus (*Annal.* lib. iii. cap. 30.) was, as long as Mæcenas lived, next to him; and, after his decease, the first in the favour of Augustus and of Livia, and to whom Horace's second Ode of the second Book is inscribed. The Sallustian family was originally from the small Sabine municipal town Amiternum; and, prior to these two Sallusts, without any illustration; although Professor Moller, in his dissertation *De C. Sallustio Crispo*, published in the year 1684, asserts, without any proof, *Sallustiorum gentem Romæ quondam fuisse amplissimam*. It may be conjectured, that it was not then very numerous: it is possible, however, that the historian Sallust might have another relation of the same face and appellative, who was famous for nothing but his extravagances; and whom, since he had nothing to lose on the score of reputation, Horace might have the less reason to spare. This is, indeed, merely a loose conjecture; but how much, or how little validity it may be allowed, it is nevertheless certain, that it is not demonstrable from the assumption, "because the Sallustius here meant is no otherwise known," that it must necessarily be the historian Sallust that is here meant.

It still, therefore, remains to be examined, on what the third argument, namely, the universal prepossession against the moral character of the Historian, is built: I call it universal, because, with the single exception of Corte (who has acquired great merit, by an excellent edition of his Works, and had formed the design of an apology for his morals, but did not execute it), all the Biographers, both antient and modern, even Moller, Vossius, and Le Clerc (to say nothing of their copyists), unanimously describe him as a man of scandalous manners, and the vilest moral character. In such a posture of affairs, it will be, perhaps, the most advisable course, since our business here is with his restitution *in integrum*, to institute the process entirely afresh; and, before all things, to examine somewhat more minutely into the credibility of the witnesses which are brought in to give evidence against him, and their depositions, which have hitherto been admitted on their bare

* The little authority of this Scholiast is, amongst the learned, a matter tolerably well ascertained. As an instance, to shew with what carelessness his scholiums are scribbled, I will cite only this: that he boldly affirms, the Ode of Horace, *Ad C. Crispum Sallustium*, to be addressed to the historian Sallust, who, however, had then been long since dead. For, that this Ode could not have been written before the year of the City of Rome 734, is manifest, from the verse *redditum Cyri solio Phraaten*. (vide Masson. *Vita Horat.* p. 303.) Whereas the death of the Historian Sallust happened in the year 719; accordingly, fifteen years, at least, earlier than Horace is pretended to have composed an Ode to him. What degree of credit can such an ignorant and inattentive Commentator deserve?

bare assertion, and repeated as ascertained facts.

It is a flagrant absurdity for a modern biographer of Sallust to cite the authority of a Pomponius Lætus, who lived 1600 years later than Sallust, and was himself nothing more than a compiler; and with as little reason can the declaimer Lactantius be admitted as a competent witness*, notwithstanding he came into the world only 400 years after him; especially as he supports his invective against the moral conduct of Sallust upon no alledged, much less upon any ascertained matters of fact, but takes for granted, as already notorious, the facts which we ask to have confirmed — a circumstance which however cannot tend to the prejudice of my client, as we shall soon be convinced how little deserving of respect they are, who have brought him into such bad repute. Horace cannot be called in as a witness, since it is first to be proved that he speaks of Sallust the Historian; and his Scholiast proves nothing, as we have already seen. He therefore being justly set aside, only four witnesses remain to be examined; and on their depositions, properly, all the evil that has been spoke of Sallust rests. They are, 1. The celebrated M. Terentius Varro, whose veracity and credibility are vouchers for the only fact which can be specifically alledged against the morals of Sallust; 2. Dio Cassius, who in the 40th book of his Roman History, relates, that Sallustius was expelled the senate by the censors Appius Claudius Pulcher and Lucius Piso, on account of adultery, by himself avowed; 3. A certain Lenæus, who wrote a libel against Sallust; a few rhetorical flowers from which, as a specimen, are come down to our hands; and lastly, 4. The unknown Author of a *Declamatio in Sallustium*, current under Cicero's name.

The anecdote which rests upon the credibility of Varro, was to be read in his Treatise, intituled Pius, or *De Pace*, which is no longer extant. But Gellius, a writer of the æra of Marcus Antoninus, took a copy of it, which he inserted in his miscellany, known under the title of *Attic Evenings*, where it occupies the short 18th chapter of the xviith book. The passage runs to this effect: "C. Sallustius, afterwards the Historian, was caught by Annius Milo *in flagranti*: and, after a handsome flogging, escaped with his life, only in consideration of paying down a large sum of money." I have too much respect for the word of such a man as Varro; and the misdemeanour thereby affixed upon our Sallust, was at that time a matter to ocommon to admit of my being tempted to doubt it. Only let us hear what may be alledged, with competent historical evidence, in extenuation of his guilt. The wife of the Milo here spoken of was the beautiful Fausta, the accomplished daughter of the dictator Sylla; a lady who, in respect of high birth, had no superior, and in licentiousness, as in point of charms, few equals. Fausta was not a lady whose virtue stood in the way of a lover's wishes; and, although a matron of the first rank, she was nevertheless, as to her exorbitances, little better than a — *togata*. Among the Roman youths, for whom she spread her nets, the young Sallustius had the misfortune to be ensnared. I intend not, although I have undertaken his apology, to set him up for a pattern of continence, like another Joseph. He ran not away when the lovely Fausta caught him by the cloak. But what young Roman of quality in those days would have run away? In short, Sallust was surprised by Milo, and was forced to pay the forfeit both in his skin and his purse. Probably the reproach thrown out against him in the famous Declamation, "that his patrimony, even in his early youth, fell a sacrifice to his extravagance," was derived entirely from this incident. Every equitable reader, however, may judge which of the two is branded with eternal disgrace, the youth who was subdued by the seductive charms of a Fausta, or a man of the first quality in Rome, who compromises the violation of his marriage-bed for a round sum of money, by obliging an

* *Quod non fugit* hominem nequam Sallustium, *qui ait: sed omnis nostra vis in animo & corpore sita est; animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur.* Recte, si ita vixisset *quemadmodum locutus est.* Servivit enim *fœdissimis* voluptatibus *suamque ipse sententiam* vitæ pravitate *dissolvit.* Lactant. *Instit. lib.* ii. *cap.* 12.

unfortu-

unfortunate victim of female artifice to ransom his life with the bulk of his future inheritance. The stain which Sallust brought upon his fame by this affair, and, I doubt not, by other youthful extravagances of a like nature, was common to him, with most of the young, and with many of the old Romans of his rank. It would be therefore absurd to impute his expulsion from the Senate to a failure in point of morals, and to suppose him (as he is styled in the pasquil of Lenæus) a prodigy of vice, because the censors Appius and Piso, under pretence of his profligate life, had erased his name from the list of senators. The last-mentioned event happened in the year of Rome 702; and who that is tolerably conversant with the history of Roman affairs at that æra, will not deem it highly improbable, that the true reason of its being done lay, not in the vehement zeal of one so culpable as Appius himself*, for the purity of morals in such a *sentina malorum* as Rome then was, but in the hatred of the party of Milo and Cicero against him. The matter, methinks, is thus rendered consistent. The struggle between Pompeius and Cæsar for the sovereignty was now on the point of a finally decisive rupture; but, for several years before, the interior of the republick had been in a constant fermentation, and all Rome was split into the factions of these two great men. For those who wished to be considered as entirely attached to the republican party, sided with Pompeius. Milo and Cicero, both of the latter party, were, from the vast obligations which the last-mentioned owed to the former, become strict political friends; and between them and Clodius a deadly feud prevailed, to which Clodius became the victim. Milo, a ferocious mortal, murdered him in a rencounter on the *Via Appia*, at the very time that he, Milo, supported by the whole force of the Pompeians, and opposed by Clodius and the party of Cæsar, by all possible means, was canvassing for the Consulate. Milo could not have chosen a fitter time for this heroic exploit; for just then, Sallustius, who had to revenge upon him both his back and his purse, was *tribunus plebis*; and as, in virtue of that office, he was at the head of the people, and moreover was countenanced by the Cæsarian party, the criminal process that was carrying on against Milo for the murder of Clodius, notwithstanding the strennous exertions of Cicero, could not fail to terminate unfortunately for him. Sallustius, however, by the part he had acted in this business, made all the opponents of Clodius and Cæsar, and all the friends and creatures of Cicero and Pompeius, his enemies; and no sooner was his tribunate expired, but they made him feel the effects of it the first opportunity that offered. Appius Pulcher, who was censor in the year of Rome, 703, was just then in want of the friendship of Cicero in his own private concerns; Cicero and all the friends of Milo were enraged against Sallust; how extremely probable, therefore, that — at the time when all was carried at Rome by cabal, and private passions or private views were the real moving springs of all public transactions, — even the expulsion of Sallust from the senate might be the work of some such cabal? It is certainly ridiculous to imagine, that it was his irregular course of life which drew upon him that disgrace. The Romans of that time were a likely people to take offence at such things! And what would have become of the senate, if all were to have been expelled from it, who were guilty on that head?

Great Ormond Street. W. T.

* See, on this subject, the 12th and 14th of the Letters of M. Cœlius to Cicero. *Epist. ad Familiar.* lib. viii.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

IN the account of the edition of Strabo, printed at Oxford, which appeared in the last Edinburgh Review, there are the most odious and the most vulgar of all moral combinations: malignity with hypocrisy, and ignorance with ferocious pride. Of ignorance, untempered with modest hesitation, and intrepid in proportion to the contempt of the danger of detection, at least by an Oxonian, take the following examples:

"We presume," says the Reviewer, "that *citius*," in the following passage, "here stands for *crebrius*; for, though 'it rains faster' be a common vulgarism in English, we do not believe that it had even that humble station in any idiom of the Latin,

Latin, that existed prior to the Oxonian.

"*Observandum est, quo violentior est solis æstus, eo citius fieri pluvias.*"

The Author of the note is comparing the narratives of Nearchus and Aristobulus, respecting the time of the commencement of the voyage down the Indus. It was necessary to mark the access of the rainy season in different latitudes. He quotes Bernier, to prove that, at Delhi, the rains begin to fall in July, and cease at the beginning of October; and that, on the coast of Malabar, according to Grose's observations, they commenced at the end of May, and ceased at the beginning of September. He then remarks, that the rains set in earlier in those places where the heat of the sun is greater. But the Reviewer would wish the Author to have said, that it rains faster in such climates; and so, indeed, he might have said, if he had understood no more of the subject than the Reviewer. Can the Reviewer be ignorant, that *citius* denotes priority of time? Is *he* ignorant that Horace has used it in this sense: "*Suprema citius solvet amor die.*" Can *he* shew, that the adjective *citus* signifies something which *cito*, the adverb, cannot express? If *he* cannot, as is most probable, I shall be satisfied with the *misapprehension* of the meaning of this word by Servius, when applied by Virgil to Mercury. I neither adopt nor reject the allegorical part of the interpretation. I do not examine whether it be just or not. I produce the passage, merely to shew what signification Servius affixed to a particular word:

"*Mercurius citus dicitur, quod, quum cæli signa tarde ad ortus suos recurrant, Mercurius decimo octavo die in ortu suo invenitur.*"

The Reviewer may, perhaps, perceive, that his humour requires the support of more learning than he possesses. He says, that "a sentence or opinion is stretched out geographically by the mile, from one gate of a great city to another." Will the Reviewer have the goodness to specify these gates, with their distance from each other? The words of the note are, "*à portâ Esquilinâ versus Labicanum.*" This judge of Roman Latinity translates *à* and *versus* by the English words *from* and *to*; and, consequently, these gates must be, according to him, the Esquiline and that called Labicana, and the intermediate space furnishes the distance for the protraction "of the sentence or opinion geographically by the mile." But an Edinburgh stripling referred me to a book of his worthy and really learned master, the Roman Antiquities by Dr. Adam of the High School; and there I found, in the account of the principal gates of Rome, that the Esquiline and that named Labicana were *one and the same gate*. "Esquilina, antiently Metia, Labicana, vel Lavicana," p. 563. The author of the note then has misled the Reviewer. No, gentle Reader, the Reviewer has mistaken *a road for a gate*. Strabo, p. 338, would have informed *his new acquaintance*, that the *via Labicana commenced at the Esquiline gate*; and hence the gate obtained one of its various synonyms. It remains for the Reviewer to give us the distance *from* the Esquiline gate *to* the Esquiline gate—in miles. But, admitting that Labicana denoted a gate instead of a road, how would the pomœrium of the city have been enlarged by an extension of it from one gate to another already existing?

The Reviewer enquires, with the same complacent confidence, whether it be possible, that "even the pressmen at Oxford should be ignorant, that there was at Rome a *Deus Lunus*, as well as a *Dea Luna*?"

I have applied to a member of this literary body, who assures me, "that *he, is* ignorant of this fact; that he had formerly examined Montfaucon, Spon, and Gruter, as well as the antient Mythologists; that he cannot recollect an earlier proof of the worship of such a Deity by a Roman (but not at Rome) than that which is derived from the votive marble, called the Palmyrene marble; and that this monument will authorize this conclusion only, that Malachbelus, or Lunamasculus, as he is called by Tertullian in his Apologeticus, was honoured *in the East* by a Roman Emperor; and that if he ever had a separate temple, or an altar, in common with any other god at Rome (Aglibolus or rather Aglibelus, for instance, it might be) the introduction of these Oriental Deities was posterior to the time of Strabo."

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The learned Press-man's reply is satisfactory, at least to me.

With respect to the Maps, the Reviewer says, "We have examined only that of the Central States of Greece; and in that we neither find Erythræ in Bœotia, nor Ægæ, Histiæa, or Orabiæ in Euboea (a blunder for Orobiæ), though they are all described as cities of importance in the text of the Author, are duly placed in the Map of M. D'Anville; and the three first, moreover, distinguished as independent states by their coins still extant." If the existence of coins is to determine the measure of this error, the omission of Erythræ in Bœotia, this place may be reserved for insertion, till its mint be discovered. For the same reason, we may postpone the addition of Ægæ in Euboea. The Reviewer places antient mints at pleasure; and he is equally indifferent, whether at Erythræ in Bœotia, or Erythræ in Ionia; at Ægæ in Euboea, or Ægæ in Æolia. Histiæa, too, it seems, is omitted. Would not the substitution of Oreus satisfy the Reviewer's precision? Did *he* know that Thucydides, Polybius, and Diodorus, call it Oreus, and Livy, Oreum; that Pausanias relates, that there were persons in his time who called Oreus in Euboea by its antient name, Histiæa; and that Strabo, p. 649, says, that it was named Oreus, instead of Histiæa. Of these facts *he* may well be supposed to be ignorant; but he might have done what his own words respecting the Map of D'Anville induce the Reader to believe he had done, he might have read in that Map, these words, "*Oreus, prius Istiæa.*"

He proceeds to say, that the Author of the Notes has displayed in Geography and History "the same sort of accuracy as in Grammar." Of the geographical errors, except the omission of one or two places in a map, he has not produced one example. The single historical error is this: "Philip, the son of Demetrius, is called *repeatedly* Philip the Second, though he was the fourth regularly acknowledged King of Macedonia of that name, and the fifth, if the son of Cassander be admitted into the catalogue." I have carefully examined the number of passages in which Philip the son of Demetrius is mentioned, in order to determine on what ground the invidious expression "repeatedly" could be justified. It appears that there are only two, to which notes are subjoined; and in *one only of these two* (such is the Reviewer's fidelity and accuracy in assertion) has the Author *apparently* entitled the son of Demetrius the second Philip. The subject of the note is Peparethus. The Author first mentions the contest of Philip and the Athenians respecting this Island. It was at length dismantled by Philip. This was the first time it was destroyed. After the description of the Island, the note concludes with these words: "*Et Sciathum & Peparethum urbes Philippus Macedo secundus diruit.* This was the second destruction of Peparethus; and I am well satisfied, that it was the Author's intention to have expressed this circumstance, and not to have marked in the succession of Macedonian Kings the place of the person by whom it was effected.

One word in conclusion, respecting the Author of the notes. He is represented by the Reviewer as "a distinguished Graduate, selected from the whole body of Academicks," and "at an advanced age." He was *not* at an advanced age; he was not selected from the whole body of Academicks; he was not secluded from the avocations of society; and *his* name also "stands in the title-page, without any decorative adjunct, or title of degree."

I beg leave to recapitulate the obligations of the Unlearned to this Reviewer. He has added to the antient City of Rome a new gate (not indeed without some precursors in this error; but he does not seem to know that this is an error); not by making two out of one, but by transmuting a road into a gate; has enriched the mythic idolatry of its inhabitants with the addition of a new Deity; and has assigned to one place in Euboea, and to another in Bœotia, the dignity of a specific coinage, unknown when they existed.

I now bid farewell to this "said learned Theban."

Yours, &c. THOMAS FALCONER.

P.S. I cannot assign a more probable period for the introduction of the worship of Deus Luna at Rome, than the reign of Elagabalus. He assumed the Syrian name of the Sun; but

but when he associated himself, as that Deity, with the Moon, by what he called marriage, the image of the Moon represented a female, Urania. It was brought from Carthage. The identity of sex was no obstacle to union in the opinion of this bestial Emperor, if he had preferred the *Luna masculus*, as his consort.

It is singular, that so learned an Editor as Irmisch should not have perceived the analogy in the Palmyrene marble between Aglibolus, or Aglibelus, and Elagabalus*. I now conclude generally, that the *Deus Lunus* was not known at Rome.

Mr. URBAN, *Strand, Sept.* 8.

THE notice you were pleased to take of my proposed Edition of the Works of Hearne, p. 728, induces me to hope, that you will do me the favour of making the following request public. I require a copy of each edition of the whole of Hearne's Works; and I have been so far successful as to have procured every one, excepting the "*History of Warwick*, 8vo. 1716; "*Chronicon sive Annales Prioratus de Dunstable*," 2 vols. 8vo. 1733; "*Monthly Miscellany; or, Memoirs for the Curious*," 4to. 1708; but these have hitherto been sought in vain. Now, should any gentleman possessing them be inclined to sell, or would lend them, it would confer on me a very great favour.

It may be remembered by some of your Readers, that a Correspondent, under the signature of "A Modern," vol. LXXVIII. p. 679, in his strictures on Mr. Wiffen's Description of Hoddesdon, laments, that Mr. Wiffen should have omitted to notice "the famous Thatched House, where Isaac Walton and his friend Sir H. Wotton used to regale themselves, after having reaped some amusement at least from the water." This remark induced a gentleman, whose taste in collecting books, and whose friendly disposition is well known, to call my attention to it by the following Letter:

"SIR, *Reading, Sept.* 15, 1808.

"EVER anxious for the success of your Walton, allow me to inform you, that, in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August, p. 679, there is an account of a *Thatched House* at Hoddesdon, famous as the place where Isaac Walton, and his friend Sir H. Wotton, used to regale themselves. Probably you may think it worth adding to the ornaments of your Book.

"If you engrave the Autograph of Walton's name*, I should have no objection to you mentioning its being in my possession; as, probably, it might bring me acquainted with more admirers of Walton.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
W. S. H.

"P.S. I shall try my utmost to bring your Walton into favour with my friends."

I was induced, soon after this, to visit Hoddesdon, in company with the Artist to whom the publick are indebted for the views of Pike-pool and the Fishing-house, in the seventh edition of "The Complete Angler;" and, being desirous of giving to the publick, a view of this noted Thatched House, I anxiously sought for information in the town, but failed in ascertaining the identical building; some information, however, leading me to suppose, and the charming Dialogue in Walton's work corroborating the idea, that a thatched House, once known by the sign of the Buffalo's Head, situated at the extreme end of Hoddesdon, on the road to Ware, and now occupied by a person of the name of Prior, was the very house, a view was taken of it. Now, if A Modern, or any other of your Correspondents, can establish this information, I propose to have the View engraved, as an *additional* embellishment to the favourite Work, by the "Father of Angling."

Yours, &c. SAMUEL BAGSTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

IN answer to the enquiries concerning Chiffinch, p. 852, Dr. H. may rest assured of the authenticity of the following information.

The places of honour, trust, and profit, held by Chiffinch, were those of Page of the Back-stairs, and Principal Pimp to Charles the Second! Where Chiffinch was born, or where he was buried, the Writer of this knows not; but it is well known in Berkshire, that, in his name, Charles the Second built a house on the ma-

* See his edit. of Herodian. Gibbon, vol. I.

* Alluding to an Autograph of *Iz. Wa.* attached to a copy of the *Lives*, which Mr. H. had obligingly lent me; but which was not used, on account of Mr. Hawkins's having additional words.

not

nor of Filberds, in the parish of Bray, two miles from Maidenhead, and five from Windsor; which house was the country residence of Nell Gwyn, and the frequent scene of Charles's amorous revels. Tradition says, that, on one of these occasions, when Charles and his Courtiers were in a state of inebriation, departing one evening from the place, the Duke of Buckingham (then Master of the Horse) privately cut the King's bridle; insomuch that, as soon as his Majesty was mounted, his horse ran away with him; on which, the Duke, pointing and laughing at him, exclaimed: "There goes three kingdoms!" The King escaped unhurt, and was pleased with the joke! This manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; and when the lease of it was purchased, about 1768 (or perhaps before), by the late Richard Fuller, banker in Birchin Lane, he found in the house the bed in which King Charles used to sleep, and the portraits of the Beauties; which portraits, in every respect, resembled the pictures of the same ladies that are in Windsor Castle; insomuch that it never has been a settled point which were the originals, and which the copies. These pictures have since been by the Fuller family put into the hands of the Christies for sale. The late Mr. Fuller pulled down the old house, and built another on the site, which now belongs to Mr. Charles Fuller, his third son; but it is believed that the Fullers do not know more than what is here communicated.

Tradition asserts, that Chiffinch was the man, whose particular business it was, to procure new faces, and to attend to all matters relating to the accommodation of the female favourites; on which account, he resided much with Nell Gwyn at Filberds, where every thing relating to the management of the manor, &c. was conducted in his name.

Yours, &c. ANONYMOUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Oct.* 15.

IN Chamberlaine's Present State of England, Chiffinch is described as one of the Pages of the Bedchamber to Charles II. and Keeper of the King's Cabinet Closet.

It appears he was high in the confidence of that Monarch; for Anthony Wood, in the Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. II. p. 1038, says, "The meetings of the King's supper companions were held either in the lodgings of the Duchess of Portsmouth, or in those of Chiffing, near the Back Stairs, or in the apartment of Eleanor Gwyn, or in that of Baptist May; but, he losing his credit, Chiffing had the greatest trust among them."

In the Earl of Danby's Letters, 1710, he is said to have been the receiver of the secret pensions paid by the Court of France. He is also mentioned as one of the King's confidential Pages, in the "Memoires de Comte Grammont."

A Portrait of Chiffinch was engraved from an original Picture, and published by Mr. Harding of Pall Mall, in the Biographical Mirror.

Yours, &c. MERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Sept.* 7.

OBSERVING that your Correspondents are desirous of ascertaining how the late Sir R. Newdigate, bart. of Arbury, Warwickshire, was allied to the family of Chichester, and seeing a most imperfect account of this latter family in your Obituary, article *Sir John Chichester*; I presume, that correct information on these heads will be satisfactory. The Marquis of Donegal is a descendant of a branch of the house of Chichester, seated for many generations in Devon. Arthur Viscount Chichester was, 1647, created Earl of Donegal, and was succeeded by his nephew Arthur the second Earl, who married Jane only daughter and heiress of John Itchingham of the county of Wexford, esq. by whom he had four sons and three daughters: Arthur, of whom hereafter, John, Charles, and Edward. John died issueless, as did Charles; Edward was in holy orders, and, by Eliza daughter of Capt. John Chichester, had issue the Rev. Arthur Chichester, born 1717. Of the daughters, who were, Ladies Catherine, Mary, and Anne, Catherine married ——— Taylor, esq.; Mary married Sir Robert Newcomen, bart.; and the Lady Anne married Leonard Barrett of Bell House in Essex, esq. and by him had one son and three daughters, one of whom, Lucy, married Hugh Smith of Weald Hall, Essex, esq. and had Lucy mother of the present Earl of Derby. The son Richard married the first Baroness Dacre

ere daughter of the Earl of Sussex, and had a son Thomas Lord Dacre, who married the sister of the first, and aunt of the present Earl Camden. Her Ladyship married, secondly, the eighth Lord Teynham, and by him became grandmother of the late Lord Dacre and *the late Baroness Dacre* (of whom see several accounts in your Obituaries). She married, thirdly, the Hon. Robert Moore, sixth son of the third Earl of Drogheda, and next brother of William, whose son married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of M. Cassan, esq. of Queen's county.

Arthur, before-mentioned as the eldest son of the second Earl, became at his father's death third Earl, and was great grandfather of the present Marquis; in 1705, he was Major-General of the Spanish Forces, and killed April, 1706, at the fort of Monjuick. He married, first, Barbara youngest daughter of Roger first Earl of Orrery, and had a son, Charles, who died young; and he married secondly, Catherine daughter of Arthur first Earl of Granard, and by her, who died 1743, left two sons and six daughters: Jane, Frances, and Henrietta, who were unfortunately burnt at the house at Belfast; Mary died unmarried; Catherine married Clotworthy third Viscount Massareene; Anne married James fourth Earl of Barrymore. The sons were, Arthur; and John, born 1700, who in 1726 married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate of Arbury, &c. bart. and died 1746; his lady in 1747; leaving two sons, Arthur the first Marquis, and John, born Dec. 26, 1740, who died Feb. 6, 1783, and a daughter. Arthur eldest son of Arthur third Earl, born March 28, 1695, was in 1716, married to Lucy one of the two daughters of Robert Ridgway Earl of Londonderry, and by her, who died July 16, 1739, had no issue, and dying 1756, was succeeded by Arthur his nephew, who was created Marquis of Donegal and Earl of Belfast, June 27, 1791, having been created Baron Fisherwick (an English honour), July 16, 1790, born July 13, 1739, married first, 1761, Anne eldest daughter of James fifth Duke of Hamilton, by whom, who died 1780, he had Charlotte-Anne, Henrietta, and Amelia, who died infants; Elizabeth-Juliana died 1787; George-Augustus the present Marquis; Arthur, born May 3, 1771, died Sept. 11, 1788; Spencer-Stanley, born April 20, 1775, married Aug. 8, 1795 (on the same day with his brother), Lady Harriet Stewart daughter of John late Earl of Galloway; his Lordship married secondly, Oct. 24, 1788, Mrs. Moore, who died issueless, Sept. 1789; his third marriage was Oct. 12, 1790, with Barbara Godfrey daughter of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey; his Lordship died 1799, when the present Marquis succeeded.

Some parts of the above, I find, are not noticed in Debrett's last Peerage; which, I am glad to say, has appeared with many corrections and additions, which manifest his desire of offering to the publick a work as full and comprehensive as his researches will admit of, aided by the communications of his friends.

The representative of the late venerable Baronet is his nephew or first cousin, now Sir Arthur, a minor, who was a considerable time, before his matriculation at Cambridge, under the care of *your worthy Correspondent*, the Rev. Weeden Butler at Chelsea, the father of Dr. Butler of Harrow School, and of Weeden Butler, M. A. formerly of Sidney-Sussex, Cambridge.

I hope, Mr. Urban, I have now satisfied the desires of your Correspondents; though, on account of my advanced years, with some difficulty to myself.

Sir R. Ford, enquired for, p. 1009, was Lord Mayor of London in 1671. The arms are, Gules, two bends vaire, on a canton Or, an anchor Sable.

Where is Edmond Howe's Chronicle (translated from the Chronicles of Normandy, written in French by Gwilliam Taylor) to be *seen* or purchased?

Yours, &c. SENIOR.

Holles Street, Cavendish Square, Oct. 5.

Mr. URBAN,

IN compliance with the request of Biographicus, I transmit an account of the issue of the late Colonel James of Eltham-court Lodge in Kent. That gentleman left an only daughter Sophia, who married —— Hindman, esq. son of Capt. Hindman of the East India Company's Service, by Mrs. D'Or, widow of the Chevalier D'Or (a French gentleman of noble

noble family). This lady's maiden name was Wood; she was a cousin of Sir M. Wood, bart.; she married first, the Chevalier above named, and had David and Sarah. David was an Officer in the East India Military Establishment, one above the late General Stibbert of Portswood House, Southampton; he was unfortunately drowned in the Ganges. The daughter Sarah, born 1733, married C. Mears, esq. many years captain of the Egmont East Indiaman, a man universally esteemed; he died September, 1789, and Mrs. Mears in 1780; the former aged 63, being born 1726.

The above-named Mrs. Hindman, daughter of Colonel James, after whom your Correspondent enquires, had issue a daughter Sophia, lately married, who possesses the bulk of Colonel James's estate, and some other daughters. Your Correspondent is mistaken in supposing the Colonel allied to the Baronet of his name, *viz.* Sir Walter James; that gentleman having only assumed the name. The James's, however, all spring from the same source, and have been seated for several generations in Kent. Their name was originally Jacobus; and their ancestor, when he first came from Holland, altered it, in conformity to English spelling, to James. ALTER BIOGRAPHICUS.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION,
No. CXXXVIII.

(*Remarks, &c. concluded from p.* 700.)

RHEIMS continued. "The ornaments of the exterior were always the last finished," p. 129. Inexperience, with a witness; and shews the absurdity of people dabbling in a profession they can know but little about, as no Architect or workman but would express himself thus: "The ornaments of an exterior were always the *first* finished."—"I shall therefore proceed to collect the general state of Gothic Architecture in England at the commencement of the thirteenth century," p. 130. This intention is compressed in a manner so very laconic, that, were it not for the mention made of Dr. Milner's *ignorance* in our Antient Architecture, who it may be supposed will answer for himself, we might naturally conclude the Editors or the Compositors had lost this part of the MS.

The Abbey of St. Nicaise, at Rheims. Erected, as our Author notes, at various periods, "1229, 1297, 1311, and in 1328," pp. 135, 136. The honour of the work is given to French Artists. Major Anderson, who made a tour in France in 1801, the same year as our Author, though with far different sentiments, as the Major felt for the Architectural honour of his Country, and as such, he has presented to the publick two views of this Abbey Church; in the West front previous to its destruction during the late Revolution, and the East front as it appeared in ruins in 1801. In an annexed description of the plates, the Major positively asserts that "the Church was built after the year 1300, by the English, who likewise built Notre Dame, so much the pride of France. The following Churches were also erected by the English, viz. the Cathedrals at Amiens (what say our French Architectural Advocates to this?) Rouen, and Beauvois, with the Abbey of St. Owen, at Rouen. The latter, perhaps, had not its equal in Europe: confirmed by the old Chronicles of Rheims." Major Anderson, as a man of honour, is certainly entitled to credit equal to, if not more than those who strive to tear the wreath of scientific merit from the brows of their countrymen.

Our Author's description of the West front of St. Nicaise (certainly a very excellent piece of Architecture) has a tendency, by his comparative references to our Churches, to give all praise to "the superior progress of the French in Gothic Architecture," p. 140, and to throw a shade over English primæval exertions in this glorious course for fame.

Chap. VI. Amiens. "The Cathedral of Amiens is a remarkable specimen of the beauty and lightness of Gothic Architecture, &c.—that style, which has so long been, and probably will continue to be, distinguished by the contemptuous epithet it at present bears," p. 142. Would any man, after confessing his disgust at a literary error, if he had an independent way of thinking, still go on to encourage that error, by still repeating the "contemptuous epithet,"

"Go-

"Gothic?" The date is given of the foundation of the Church, "1220, finished 1269, or 1288," p. 145. As a foil to all the presumed priority and superiority of design in French Architecture over our edifices, Salisbury Cathedral is brought forward with these dates, "begun 1220, finished 1258," p. 146. By these statements, the "perfection in the French Gothic," (Amiens) p. 143, stands second in completion to Salisbury, which, by every consultation I have had from views, and the opinions of those who have seen both structures, is first in noble grandeur and admirable construction. The design of Amiens, as usual, is given to Frenchmen, p. 144. Major Anderson, as above, ascribes the work to Englishmen. After running through some general comparative observations between Amiens and Salisbury, our Author seems to triumph, when he says, "the West Front (of Amiens), which has a portal of just and magnificent proportion, exhibits the most gorgeous display of statuary; armies of saints, prophets, martyrs, and angels, line the doorways, crowd the walls, and swarm round all the pinnacles," &c. p. 149. Excepting the "*swarming* round the pinnacles," does not Wells Cathedral in its West Front present the most profuse and exuberant series of statues and basso-relievos, not only of religious subjects, but of examples illustrating our historic pages, and costumic pride, in niches and compartments of the richest design, without either "*lining*, *crowding*, or *swarming*," over the splendid upright, completed, according to Mr. Gough*, 1242, an earlier date than either Amiens or Salisbury? Indeed the lines of Wells, both externally and internally, evidently determine this point; and as for the more "advanced and perfect" (*ibid.*) state of Gothic (I say, Pointed) Architecture, in regard to Amiens, Wells goes infinitely beyond it in the magnificence of the decorations, if we may judge from some large internal views of Amiens published in "Voyage Pittoresque de la France, 1786."

The bows, or arched buttresses, are next held forth to "admiration," p. 150; and we are censured, it being "our custom to conceal them" in our early buildings, "as may be seen at Salisbury, Lincoln, York, Canterbury," *ibid.* At Salisbury, I positively maintain, that arched buttresses are visible; Lincoln, I cannot speak to; at York, there are none of any kind at present, whatever might have been originally intended by the Architects. Canterbury I cannot likewise speak to in this respect. I will, however, mention the East Front of Norwich Cathedral, bearing date 1100, as finishing with a "profusion" of these kind of buttresses. Others of our early Churches might be adduced, if necessary, to prove that, in this instance, as well as every other, the POINTED STYLE had its origin in England*.

The tracery in the windows of Amiens, which is hailed as "magnificence" itself, I aver, if the French Views are correct, (and who can *doubt* French *superior* skill in these matters?) are not magnificent, but shew a common construction, evidently introductions of some late periods, done upon the principle I have set forth in p. 630.

It must now be clear to my readers that the incorrectness of our Author's "Survey" is great indeed, and that the main purpose of the publication was to cry down the abilities of Englishmen in former days; and, not content with such manifold Architectural transgressions, he has rashly hazarded this opinion: "By some it has been asserted, that we have a right to adopt the term *English*, when speaking of this mode of Architecture, to the great surprize of all persons conversant with the origin and progress of Gothic Architecture, and with the different specimens of it in various parts of the Continent; and it is more particularly to be regretted, that this unauthorised assertion should have been introduced into one of the most splendid, and in many respects judicious, publications, that was ever given to the English publick; which, whilst it admires the magnificence of the work, cannot but regret that it is accompanied with this very extraordinary and unfounded claim," p. 154. That an unprofessional man, an inexperienced youth, should thus set his face against the mature and deliberate resolutions of an

* In the First Volume of Antient Sculpture and Painting.

* See the Antient Architecture of England, now publishing by J. Carter.

honourable

honourable and learned Body, composed of persons fraught with consummate knowledge from the study of our Antiquities, is a presumption equally "extraordinary and unfounded."

The comparative measures between Amiens and Salisbury are given, the first in French feet, and the latter in English. As few readers are conversant in French feet, it will not only be a very unpleasant business to draw conclusions by those who do understand them, between the two piles; but an utter impossibility to others deficient in this respect. Hence it may be suspected that some literary manœuvre is at the bottom. Stratagems are sometimes *necessary* in a paper, as well as a bloody, war.

Chapter VII. La Sainte Chapelle. Date "1248." "This celebrated Chapel is the most perfect of its kind," p. 461. (In a work intituled, "Description de Paris, et de ses Edifices," published 1806, is an elevation of the West Front.) "It is divided into an upper and lower Chapel," *ibid.* The work of the lower Chapel hardly worthy of notice, bearing the most simple unmeaning lines possible, while the upper Chapel gives right and left plain buttresses, and between them a "Marigold window," obviously rich, but no ways superior (seeking for a similar window with us) to one in the remains of the Palace of the Bishop of Winchester, Southwark (described vol. LXXVIII. p. 890.) On an open parapet are four enriched pinnacles; and a pediment with a circular window, and a four-turned ditto, the work of each particular, poor and confined; and the lines bear strong marks of humble imitations from some of our buildings of the fourteenth century, without the smallest particle illustrative of its alledged date, 1248. On this assurance, it may be conjectured, the original work had been found in such decay in the above fourteenth century as to render a new upright necessary, and which is now what stands to meet the eyes of amateur surveyors. But why give attention to a vain boastful tale of La Sainte Chapelle, Chapel of the Virgin at St. Germain des Pres; Chapel of Vincennes, Church of St. Germain L'Auxerrois, mentioned in this Chapter (the latter engraved in the French publication just alluded to, a mean and uninteresting front,) when there yet stands before our eyes Henry VIIth's Chapel (now groaning under the Innovator's hands) Westminster, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Eton College Chapel, King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and St. Michael's Church, Coventry, &c. &c. each as bright in glory before these French bubbles, as is the heavenly luminary to the crawling glow-worm's fading light! But to conclude.

It is not to be doubted but that the Editors of the "Historical Survey," who have brought it forward confident of success, will feel, after reading my Remarks (if they deign to enter on such an *unpleasant task*) much displeasure and much disappointment. They may attempt an answer, may still multiply error upon error, and still call more refutation on their heads; the zeal of true English patriotism for the honour of English Art, once roused, cannot easily be subdued; at least while myriads of Architectural documents stand yet in our view, to aid the native fire, ever ready to repel Gallic scientific presumption, and all its deluded abettors.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Banbury, Sept.* 1.

THE long continuance of rain from day to day during the present harvest month, and the consequent injury sustained by the crops of corn, is a serious, if not an alarming misfortune; and it imperiously urges us to seek for some remedy against the return of so great an evil, if such a remedy is to be found.

That such an one has been proposed and offered, most of your readers must be aware, if they have read Mr. Rusher's Observations on a Method of Harvesting Corn and Hay in Wet Weather*, inserted in p. 99 of your present volume. That the Proposals of this gentleman should have met so little countenance and support appears at first truly astonishing. They were originally published in May 1807; and, as many of your readers have probably never seen them, they are here subjoined.

"*Proposals for publishing, by Subscription, an Easy, Cheap, and Effectual Method, of Harvesting Hay and Corn in Wet*

* See another letter on this subject in p. 909.

Weather,

Weather, and pointing out various other Improvements in Husbandry.

This method of harvesting is so easy and practicable, as to be within reach of every Grower of Hay and Corn, and will be attended with little, if any, additional expence.—The details of this method will be printed and forwarded to every Subscriber as soon as five hundred names are subscribed. The Subscription to be One Guinea, or two persons may subscribe together, for Two Pounds. The money to be paid at the time of subscribing. If, on trial, any Subscriber is dissatisfied, the money shall be returned. By adopting this method, no Corn or Hay will, in future be damaged or spoiled, but by the Grower's fault. This, being a great national object, which has been some years in contemplation, and which the experience of the late years of scarcity has proved to be so highly desirable, it is hoped that every person will promote the design. Every Farmer and Grazier will do well to subscribe immediately, and Noblemen, Gentlemen, and other Landowners, will greatly benefit the community and their estates, by sending the names of their Tenants."

The modest and sensible Letter of Mr. R. (referred to above) conjointly with his character for probity and veracity, has, I own, impressed me with a conviction of the practicability of his method, and that it is deserving of more attention than the publick has bestowed on it. I have, besides, seen a letter written by a person of the greatest respectability, to whom the method has actually been communicated, *in confidence*, who appears to have no doubt of its utility, and is anxious that it should be adopted.

What, then, it may be asked, should prevent the publick from giving that countenance and support to Mr. R. which might enable him to complete so important a measure as the safe Harvesting of our Corn and Hay, in all future times of hazard? The terms are easy and equitable; and, if but one quarter of the benefit that is promised be derived from the communication, the bargain will be a good one for the publick. But by whom ought this support to be given? Mr. R. it is said, has offered to disclose his secret to the Board of Agriculture, or to any one of the many respectable Agricultural Societies existing in this kingdom, not one of whom has deigned to notice the offer. Was I the author of the discovery, I confess, Mr. Urban, that I should be inclined, like Prospero, to "burn my books," and refuse all communication whatever; in revenge for this neglect. But that we may not totally lose all hopes of so desirable a communication, is the purport of this letter.

Many people with whom I have conversed on this subject, have said, "The farmers are the best judges in a case of this kind. Let them alone. If *they* think it a feasible project, and likely to succeed, they will doubtless encourage it." But from this opinion I totally dissent. The growers of corn will never encourage a scheme of this kind. From them it cannot, must not be expected, and Mr. R. totally mistook his means, when he appealed to them for support.

Those who suffer in times of scarcity are, the labourer, the artisan, the tradesman, many of the clergy who have no glebe lands, and gentlemen of small fortune with large families. To these, and to the higher classes of society, must we look for the support of a measure of this kind. Was the method once promulgated, and found to answer the purpose, it appears to me that farmers must adopt it for their own sakes; otherwise, their harvests might be destroyed, while that of their neighbours might be reaped in security; but, till that be the case, things will go on in the old track. To other classes of the community, therefore, and not to the Growers of Corn, must belong the completion of the desirable purpose to which I allude.

In my opinion, the best and most efficacious mode of proceeding would be, for the clergymen of each parish in the kingdom, or as many as are so inclined, to promote and receive subscriptions among their neighbours, and the necessary sum might thus be raised, I apprehend, with little difficulty. Nor would the clergy be in the least degraded, or step out of the line of their duty, by so doing. They have, ere now, much to their credit, assisted in collecting subscriptions for prisoners in France, and other beneficent and useful purposes. To go about doing good, was, we well know, the delightful occupation of the Founder of our holy religion; and what greater good could be effected than in promoting a plan that might materially reduce the price of the prime necessaries of life, and confer a signal benefit on all classes of society.

A New Correspondent.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 5.*

AS "An Occasional Correspondent" (p. 827) kindly supposes that "An Old Correspondent" has "unhorsed" me: he certainly steps forward, in a friendly way, as one of my "Squires," "to pick me up;" but let him remember that a Knight always finished the combat on foot; it was in such situations the *last decisive blow* was given, and I still have heart and hand bold enough to cry once more, "Who's afraid?"

"An Occasional Correspondent" is strictly in order in his wish to have the modern Altar Screen removed from the Choir at Westminster; but I do not comprehend what he means by being gratified in seeing Henry VIIth's tomb in its "pristine state," as no innovations have as yet been made on it; or understand about the "tombs of Queen Philippa and Henry V." being "placed a little more in a state of original formation," as they also yet remain exactly in their original positions, unless he is for *restoring* the dilapidated particulars, which all real admirers of Antient Art must tremble to see attempted. However, if my "Squire" intends no more than merely sweeping the filth out of the Chapels, and turning out the wax figures, he has *my full consent and approbation!* J. C.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. KNIGHT'S HOMER.

WE have been favoured with the following *Precis* of Mr. Knight's Latin Preface *to his intended Edition of Homer:*

Eighty years after the capture of Troy, in the reign of Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, Greece underwent an extraordinary change for the worse, by the irruption of the Dorians into the Peloponnesus. A very imperfect account of this matter is come down to us, although the certainty of such a change is evident, from the alteration that took place between the times of the Trojans and the Medes.—The antient Greeks retired into Attica and Bœotia, and, by degrees, to Asia, and occupied the whole of the sea-coast, built a variety of towns, rendered famous, and ennobled by the Muse of Homer, who was totally unknown to the Greeks themselves. Six hundred years after the invasion, the Dorians began to inquire who and what Homer was, but without the least success.—After the conquests of Cyrus in Asia, the whole country was deluged with poems under the name of Homer, in detached rhapsodies, or ballads, strung together; which were collected into a body by Pisistratus, and arranged as we now have them. But Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, and Aristotle, did not suspect that the praise they bestowed on the poems was due to Pisistratus more than to Homer, for their structure and artificial composition as a whole; that is, Mr. Knight means, they did not believe it.—The idle tales which were propagated of Pisistratus, and Ptolemy Philadelphus long after him, Mr. Knight is grieved and ashamed to see countenanced by Barthelemy, Bryant, and Wolff, to the prejudice of the opinions of Aristotle and Thucydides. The fable of Pisistratus having collected and arranged the poems of Homer, arose most probably from a spurious dialogue of Plato, of which arrangement Homer himself had not the least idea. In this dialogue, it is said, that Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, brought out Homer's poems at the Panathenæan festival, and that they were there sung by the Rhapsodist. But Aristotle, long after this period, well knew what was Homer's, and what was interpolated.—The smaller poems of Homer were composed by the Athenians, and written on tables, and not on skins, as the Asiatic were. Thersites was a comic poem, but not Homer's.—The Iliad and Odyssey were generally supposed to be Homer's own, except by some few of acuter discernment. Wolff thinks the Iliad and Odyssey not only to have flowed from different sources, but to have been also a collection of poems, patched together by the Pisistratians, into the two beautiful and perfect forms, which we now are in possession of. The French long ago entertained this notion, but had not learning enough to support it; and it fell into ridicule. Wolff and Heyne revived this doctrine to a greater extent, so as to shew that not only the books had different authors, but even parts of both were variously composed. That country, Mr. Knight observes, must have abounded in poets, to whose patchwork no future bard, for the space of 3000 years, could produce a whole any way equal

or

or comparable. The doctrine of the Atomists, if this be true, is credible*. The Iliad is a natural production; Virgil's a work of art; Ovid's of ingenious luxuriance; Lucan's of force and violence unrestrained; Milton's of labour; Shakspeare's of nature, unassisted by learning; Homer's perfection †.—Heyne says, the shield has no relation to the subject of the Iliad, nor the sculpture to the art of the times; and the style of description is more florid than elsewhere. The figures and groups are so crowded as not to be discernible; the shield, therefore, is an interpolation, as nothing of the kind was known for 200 years after the period.—This, says Mr. Knight, is the language and reasoning of a recluse who has not travelled: he then attempts to shew, that the shield was not impertinent in Homer ‡. If Achilles had shewn cunning, or Ulysses vehemence, we might have suspected the genuineness of the passage; but, as to ornament, Homer might have invented what he pleased §.—Batrachyomachia, and other smaller poems, Mr. K. attributes to the 7th century before Christ, which may be an answer to Heyne, who thinks the style of Homer too good for that day ‖. The Odyssey is evidently more modern than the Iliad, because the chords of its lyre are made of sheep's guts, and the strings of the Iliad of flax, and ruder materials, as Mr. Knight remarks.

That the 72 verses in the Odyssey (between 564 and 626) are interpolated, Mr. Knight allows, because the sense goes on as well when they are removed; though, he must say, Ulysses might have learnt the art of evocation of spirits from Circe, and in the Shades.

The copies which Pindar used of Homer, says Professor Porson, wanted the whole passage of the punishments of the guilty. But the ὁ πάνυ is mistaken, for Pindar alludes to it in these words: "To have a fourth punishment after the third (to wit, the stone over his head ready to fall on him), which punishments are in Homer, Thirst, Hunger, and a Station in the Lake." Pauw, says Mr. Knight, changed the fourth labour into a fourth person, or fourth from Sysiphus, Tityus, and Ixion, who were punished for rebellion. But the acutest of criticks, continues he, could never have been deceived by the silliest of corruptions ¶.

A still stronger argument is the uniform relation of the parts to the whole. In Homer, all things of his own observation, and in common life, are described *ad vivum*, but all superstitions, customs, stories of Heaven and Hell, as he found them.

Incongruities are to be found in B. iii. Iliad, v. 121, which made the Criticks reject it as an episode, unconnected with the previous and subsequent; but, as Mr. Knight thinks, unjustly.

Homer's Poems have been, nevertheless, much interpolated; nor can the true be distinguished from the false by any other test than the oldest language of the Greek tongue, restored to its primitive form and character. This mode we shall use; and reject all aid from the fable of Pisistratus, which can suit only the Athenian copy, on which no great stress has ever been laid, if we argue from the silence of the Grammarians. If we allow the truth of the rhapsodies, we shall not impugn the idea of the Poems having existed entire in Asia, as in the copy of the Alexandrian Kings, in the Alexandrian Library, bought at Marseilles, or traced from that which the colonists, to Marseilles from Ionia, carried away with them, unless we suppose with Vallancey, that Homer wrote in Celtic. Herodotus lived after Pisistratus, and speaks of the Iliad and

* The plan, however, we may remark, succeeded in a sister Art; witness Zeuxis's Helen, the sixth essence of five beauties.

† And yet it is possible that it might have been the work of marquetry, like figures in a tesselated pavement.

‡ Quære—How were the ideas of it in Homer's time acquired? is the question more properly.

§ But it may be objected, that he could not invent what he never saw, or what the world he lived in never knew. Phidias invented what he never saw in his Jupiter. True—but he only made Jupiter a sublimer man. This is no proof that all Arts and Sciences existed in the mind before they were manufactured, as Mr. Knight says.

‖ Batrachyo, &c. are evidently the crumbs from the table of the Iliad.

¶ But this is not Pauw's conjecture; it is mentioned and proposed as a mode of interpretation by the old Scholiast of Pindar.

Odyssey

Odyssey as whole books, having subsisted 400 years. Hence we may suppose, they were once entire, and divided, for the convenience of readers, into cahiers, so as to be again reunited*. All the cities that claimed Homer, probably published editions of such parts of his works as they could procure. See Villoison and Wolff. [*To be concluded in our next.*]

It may be gratifying to future Philologers to learn, that *one copy* (and only one) of the interesting Narrative of Sir JOHN MOORE (see p. 839) was printed on vellum, for the Library of the DUKE OF YORK.

We have much pleasure in announcing the completion of an elegant edition, in two volumes, 4to. of "The Genuine Works of William Hogarth; illustrated with Biographical Anecdotes, a Chronological Catalogue, and Commentary," by Mr. NICHOLS, and the late GEORGE STEEVENS, esq. The Plates, CLX in number, are engraved by Mr. COOK, in his best manner.

Under the auspices of the Royal Humane Society, Mr. YATMAN will speedily publish, A Familiar Analysis of the Fluid capable of producing all the Phænomena of Electricity (including Galvanism), and of Combustion. With some Remarks upon Simple Galvanic Circles, and their Influence on the Vital Principle. Illustrated by the Theories and Experiments of Messrs. GALVANI, GARNET, DAVY, and YOUNG.

Mr. PYBUS of Hull has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, A Collection of Miscellaneous Receipts and Philosophical Experiments, selected from various Authors.

Mr. GEORGE ENSOR has on the eve of publication a Treatise on National Government.

The publick will learn with pleasure, that Messrs. DANIELL, who have already gratified the Lovers of Art with so many beautiful and interesting Delineations of Oriental Scenery, have at length determined to publish, under the title of "Picturesque Voyages and Travels;" a connected series of Views, selected from their extensive and valuable Collection; exhibiting the most remarkable scenes and objects, natural and artificial, that presented themselves in the different regions of the East which they have visited. It is their intention to accompany these Plates severally with a portion of narrative and descriptive Letter-press.

Mr. ROBERTSON, author of the Survey of Mid-Lothian, has nearly ready for publication, An Agricultural Survey of Kincardineshire, or the Mearns. It will be illustrated by a coloured Map of the Soil, and other Plates.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE has made such progress in his Topographical Researches in Ireland, that his Description of that part of the United Kingdom will be ready for the press about Christmas.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has just completed the first volume of his long-promised edition of AMES's and HERBERT's "Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain." It is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month [December]. The first volume will contain: 1. Ames's Preface, with copious Notes. 2. Memoirs of Ames, by the late RICHARD GOUGH, esq. with additional Notes; and a plate of Ames's arms, and another of his portrait in miniature. 3. Herbert's Preface, with Notes. 4. Some Account of William Herbert; with a plate of his arms, and another of his portrait in the Oriental dress. 5. Preliminary Disquisition concerning the Rise and early Progress of Engraving and Ornamental Printing; containing a great number of curious and splendid Wood-cuts, being facsimiles of antient Prints and ornamental Capital Letters. 6. The Life of Caxton, with copious Notes, and three portraits of him, with an etching of his biographer, Mr. LEWIS. 7. Account of Books printed by William Caxton. This latter division forms the bulkier part of the volume; making, with the Supplement, upwards of 400 pages, and being adorned with a number of Wood-cuts, which are fac-similes of those to be found in CAXTON's books. The entire volume will contain about 600 pages; and, exclusively of the cuts incorporated in the text, there will be four copper-plates of the different types used by CAXTON, and five mezzotinto ones of Portraits; namely, of AMES, HERBERT, MAITTAIRE, the EARL OF OXFORD, and Dr. MEAD, as well as a copper-plate fac-simile of an unique print, singularly illustrative of the early History of Engraving. This first

* N. B. This might have been done before Herodotus's time, who found them collected together in whole books.

first volume will include the whole of Mr. Lewis's Life of Caxton, with corrections and additions; and is intended to form a broad basis of the History of Printing, Literature, and Bibliography in the fifteenth century, as far as these subjects are connected with an account of the books printed within the same period.

Mr. Allison intends publishing "A Collection of Unique Portraits of Illustrious, Eminent, and Remarkable Persons, from the Originals, chiefly in his own Possession." Part I. will consist of twelve plates.

Mr. Hooker, jun. of Norwich has lately returned from Iceland, where, at the request of Sir J. Banks, he spent the summer in investigating its Natural History. Mr. H. travelled with a retinue of Icelanders as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit, collecting numerous specimens of quadruped, birds, insects, plants, minerals, &c. and also purchasing, in different places, many Icelandic books, weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. We regret to add, that nearly the whole of this gentleman's labours were lost, by the disastrous circumstance of the vessel in which he embarked for London, taking fire, and being burnt to the water's edge.

An authentic Narrative of Four Years Residence at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Sea, by a Gentleman who went thither in the Duff, under Capt. Wilson, in the year 1796, will be shortly published.

A Second Volume of "The Pulpit, or a Biographical and Literary Account of eminent Popular Preachers," is in preparation.

A Chinese Prayer, translated for the mental Improvement of Families of every Denomination, will shortly be published.

Mr. Greig has announced a new School-book, called, "The World Displayed, or the Characteristic Features of Nature and Art exhibited." He is also preparing a "New British Spelling Book;" and "School Geography," on a novel and easy plan.

Mr. S. H. Piercy has printed "Tales for Youth; being a Series of Prose and Poetical Pieces."

Mr. George Lambe has in the press, "The Mysteries of Ferney Castle; a Romance of the Eighteenth Century."

A Collection of Popular German Tales, selected and translated from Wieland, Schiller, Missner, and other celebrated Writers of that country, will speedily be published.

A Companion to Miss Byron's "Celia," intituled, "Celia Suited," will speedily appear.

Mr. Walker of Oxford, has proposed an alteration in the scale of the thermometer, which suggested itself to him, during a long course of experiments, as being founded on the truest principles. He proposes to place the zero, or 0, at 62° of Fahrenheit, being the temperature at which the human body in health is conscious of no inconvenience from heat or cold; 150° will then be the boiling, and minus 30° the freezing point of water; and all other points on Fahrenheit's scale may be reduced to this, by subtracting 62 for any degree above zero, and adding 62 for any degree below it. For ordinary meteorological purposes, a scale of this kind, extending to 65° above, and as many below 0, will be found sufficient.

The annual Courses of interesting and popular Lectures at the Surrey Institution, Blackfriars' Bridge, commenced on the 31st ult. at the House of the Institution; and will be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, during the season. We understand, that the following Gentlemen have been engaged for the respective departments, *viz. Chemistry and Mineralogy*, Mr. Accum; *Musick*, Mr. S. Wesley; *Experimental Philosophy*, Mr. Jackson; and *Physiology (with Experiments)*, Dr. Davis.

Measures have lately been adopted in the North of Sweden for printing 5000 copies of the New Testament in the Lapland language. A number of Bibles and Testaments have been distributed among the German colonies on the Wolga, and received with joy and gratitude.

M. Denon, the Director of the Museum at Paris, is still at Vienna. It is said, that the rare books and manuscripts which are in that Capital, as also the pictures and other works of Art, will be selected by him, and sent to Paris. Several of the most valuable collections in that Capital were, however, conveyed into Hungary, before the arrival of the French.

118. Sclop-

118. SCLOPPETARIA: *or, Considerations on the Nature and Use of Rifled Barrel Guns, with Reference to their forming the Basis of a permanent System of National Defence, agreeable to the Genius of the Country. By a Corporal of Riflemen.* Egerton. 1808. 8vo. *pp.* 251.

THIS valuable acquisition to the Military Library is the production, we are informed, of Henry Beaufoy, Esq. and is highly creditable to his talents, both as a Scholar and a Soldier.

In an appropriate Address to the Earl of Moira, Mr. Beaufoy says,

"The facts adduced in the little treatise which I now have the honour to lay before your Lordship will, I flatter myself, be found not unworthy of attention; they have not been pressed and distorted into an agreement with any preconceived theory; the deductions offered are the result of much experience and some labour; and nothing is advanced without having had the fullest confirmation of constant and diversified experiment."

And in the Preface the Reader is properly informed that, in compiling the present *Collectanea*,

"Due attention has been paid to General Manningham's very excellent Lectures read to the Officers of the 95th Rifle Regiment, and to the Green Book of the same Corps; to Major Barber's intelligent work prepared for the instruction of the Duke of Cumberland's Sharp Shooters; to Rottenburg's Rifle Regulations; to the small work of Mr. Baker on the subject; to Robins's Tracts, and Professor Hutton's Experiments on Gunnery; as well as to whatever was to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg; Vegetius de Re militari; Saxe's Military Reveries; Rocheaymon. L'Art de la Guerre; Cooper on Light Infantry; Ehwald and Howard on Light Troops; and Antoni on Gun-powder; not to mention a variety of works more generally considered, as Roberts's Archery, and Grose's Military Antiquities."

From such authentic sources, a Compiler so peculiarly qualified for the task could not easily fail of producing, what will here be found, a perfect Manual of one material Branch of National Defence.

119. *Tales of Fashionable Life. By Miss Edgeworth, Author of "Practical Education," "Belinda," "Castle Rackrent," "Essay on Irish Bulls," &c. In Three Volumes.* 12mo.

THE well-earned popularity of Miss Edgeworth will not be diminished by the present publication, intended, as we are told in a Preface by her father, Mr. Edgeworth of Edgeworthstown, "to exemplify the principles contained in "Practical Education." In these volumes, and in others which are to follow, she endeavours to disseminate, in a familiar form, some of the ideas that are unfolded in "Essays on Professional Education."

These Tales are intituled "Ennui," "Almeria," "Madame de Fleury," "The Dun," and "Manœuvring;" all of which contain some very lively, happy satires on Vice and Folly, and, by an admirable discrimination of character, shew a deep insight into human nature. It would not be doing them justice to rate their merit as Tales of Fiction, merely for the purpose of entertainment; for they are calculated, as they are intended, to reform the morals of Society, and to call attention to what Miss Edgeworth has ever strenuously endeavoured to enforce, the education of youth.

We cannot always, however, keep pace with the Lady's opinions, when Education is made *entirely* subversive of Nature, as in the Tale of "Ennui," where the *denouement* is to our feelings both offensive and improbable, notwithstanding the story abounds with entertaining incidents and judicious observations.

"Manœuvring" will be found the most uniformly good Tale in this collection; and, whilst it conveys an excellent moral, will excite a lively interest by its wit and humour.

"Almeria" sets forth, in strong colours, the folly of those who imitate manners, and seek for company, above their station in society.

"Madame de Fleury" (founded on events connected with the French Revolution) points out some of the means by which the rich may effectually benefit the poor; for it is observed that many have both the power and the inclination to do good, without knowing how to employ them to advantage.

"The Dun," though a good illustration of the misery occasioned by young men of fashion not paying their debts, makes a needless display of scenes of depravity and wretchedness, which can only excite disgust.

120. *Letters*

120. *Letters from* Portugal *and* Spain, *written during the March of the* British *Troops under Sir* John Moore. *(Concluded from p.* 850.*)*

THE date of the first Letter is "Lisbon, September 30, 1808," where the Author continued till the 3d of November, when this ill-fated Army commenced its march. Previous to that event the Officer made many observations on the city and its inhabitants, which are both curious and interesting. He describes the scenery on the Tagus with great success; and represents that and the distant view of the city to be extremely rich and delightful. The Pharos at Belem is in the Moorish style of Architecture, angular, and bound together by a vast chain, sculptured on the walls. A convent in the same place appears, though much altered, to have had its origin from those antient invaders of Spain and Portugal. On approaching Lisbon, the grandeur of the buildings vanishes insensibly; and those fronts which gleamed in perfect white upon the eye "present themselves in their true colours, bespattered with dirt of every description, and rendered almost intolerable by the accumulated filth and the raging heat, which *draws their honours reeking up to Heaven.*"

The filth thus brought to our notice exceeds even that which the foul imagination of Dean Swift could have conceived; and nakedness, partially covered with rags, seemed the condition of almost every person who passed the Writer, with the exception of now and then a man enveloped in a large cloak. An universal partiality for enormous cocked-hats distinguishes the natives of Lisbon; and both males and females wrap themselves in the mantles already mentioned, Winter and Summer. The antient stigma of Edinburgh still belongs to this city; and even the exertions of their tyrannical French masters failed in obtaining more than the exclamation of "Water comes!" ere the contents of certain utensils were precipitated into the streets. At the time these remarks were made, the Police had so little authority, and the people were so decidedly filthy in their conduct, that no manual attempts were made to remove the nuisances spread in all directions, which were left for the salutary torrents of the rainy season, which, rushing down the hills, prove the best and least expensive of scavengers. Listless and inactive in respect to their own health and comfort, and the defence of their country, the people of Lisbon seemed alive only to revenge; this the French excited and experienced to a very dreadful degree, although the British Army was constantly on the alert to defend individuals who ventured within reach of the stiletto. Kellerman, the well-known hero, had embarked in the frigate which was intended to convey him to France; but the ship was compelled to return, through an injury sustained in her bowsprit. This General, having the imprudence to land, was recognized by some Spanish officers, and immediately attacked by the populace. Fortunately for himself, he soon reached the boat which brought him on shore, protected by several soldiers, who leaped in with him; the sailors conveyed him to the asylum, it must be confessed, he little merited, as the sole object of the invading Army had been indiscriminate plunder and cruelty.

The Author very naturally expresses his surprise and displeasure at the supineness of all ranks of people in Portugal, who had every possible reason to arm, and resist their oppressors; yet, when the presence of their Allies made demonstrations of patriotism fashionable and *secure*, the different public walks were crowded with men in rich military dresses: in short, the people were terrified into cowardice, by the rapacity of the French, and the insolent front of Junot, who was surrounded with guards, and whose house was secured by two pieces of cannon, each ready to execute the commands of their haughty master, to the utmost extreme of brutality. "On his entering public places, the company were obliged to rise and bow to him;" and the only splendour in the city was in his suite, as the inhabitants were too heart-broken, and wary of awakening the rapacity of the French, to shew even an embroidered coat.

The manner in which this Gentleman introduces his descriptions of places enlivens the work, and renders it as pleasing, in a topographical view, as it is interesting in its principal object; this remark will be confirmed by the following extract: "In a mag-

a magnificent valley, called that of Alcantara, stands the celebrated aqueduct. In passing to Lisbon from Benefecca, you behold its high expanse, stretching from hill to hill. This work is of hewn stone; and is undoubtedly a sublime monument of human ingenuity, taste, and industry; certainly, since the time of the Antients, no European production has equaled it in usefulness and grandeur. Emulative of known greatness, it forms the august union of the two heights; while its stupendous arches rise proudly across the valley; their number, I understand, is 34; and they are said to be the highest in the world. The water runs in a channel along their tops; and two noble stone terraces on each side, protected by strong walls, gratify the pedestrian with the enjoyment of a pure air, and a splendid and extensive view of the city, Tagus, and opposite country. On looking down into the ravine below, objects are reduced to a diminutiveness hardly conceivable. The villages, vineyards, and people, when seen from above, almost verified a description I once read of the earth's appearance when viewed from a balloon. The commencement of the last century beheld the completion of this great work."

The account of the habits of the lower orders of people is far from favourable; indeed, we are led to suppose that industry is considered disgraceful by the natives of Lisbon, who call those *Gallicians* that prefer the comforts produced by labour; but whether the cleanly, well-dressed, and cheerful persons so denominated are actually emigrants from that province of Spain, or descendants of such, the Author had no means of ascertaining: it was, however, evident the idle inhabitants disdain to carry any other load than dirt, and would think themselves insulted if termed Gallicians. The officers of the English Army gave the better classes of Lisbon a superb banquet and ball at the Opera-house; which we think, with the Author, was rather premature, as, according to the established rules of hospitality, they should have received that compliment themselves. "Foreign Nations," he observes, "may shrug their shoulders as much as they please about the English passion for eating and drinking; but I never saw any of them (and I have seen people of all places and tongues) who do not fall-to most graciously upon our teeming boards: nay, if I must speak out, it is my opinion, that, in the gormandizing talent, they beat us hollow; for they not only eat with their mouths, but seem to take in the different articles of the feast, with increasing appetite, at nose and eyes." We are sorry to add, that eagerness of appetite is not the only unpleasant trait in these people, who seemed, to our Officer, not to wear their hearts in the right place, as he could not perceive the least symptom of gratitude towards their deliverers, or any marks of splendid hospitality. "The characteristicks of the people appear to be haughtiness, envy, and revenge; qualities which seldom fail to bring forth the monster cruelty. The lower ranks are well known for their love of taking unto themselves many things which are the property of others; a failing which is likewise father to another, the very spirit of lying."

Mules of the best description are of great value in Portugal, and 150 guineas are frequently given for a pair; they are more serviceable than horses, and may be kept at far less expence; people of high rank ride on mules richly caparisoned, and, with the exception of their ears, rival the finest horses of the country: the general vehicle is the cabriolet, drawn by two horses, which are void of taste, commodious, contain two persons, and are driven by a postilion. The oxen of Portugal are uniformly large and excellent, useful in agriculture, and very docile.

We would willingly accompany our Informant in his observations; but must restrain our wishes, in order to notice a few of the leading particulars of his progress through Spain. In the neighbourhood of Abrantes the richest inhabitants received our troops with a politeness and hospitality which never permitted the Officer to remember the latter was the consequence of a command. They met with many manufactories of salt on the road-side. "The material is produced from the marshes, which are drained, and the saline particles carefully collected, and formed into pyramidical piles. They appear, at a little distance, like a small encampment."

ment." Hospitality prevailed at Villa Franca; and parts of the highway to this place were found to be well paved: the hedges were composed of the different species of aloes, many of which were in full bloom, with stems 12 or 14 feet in height; and a forest of cork, pine, and olive-trees, often formed a grand feature in the landscape. At Cartaxo the Author was quartered where a French General had preceded him, and his host's hatred of that Nation could only be equaled by his gratitude to England. This person informed him, that himself and others subject to the insolence of the Gallic Army, had been compelled to act as valets, and even pull off the boots of the officers, who returned the forced civility by helping themselves to any silver or other articles which pleased their fancies.

The neighbourhood of the Tagus is extremely romantic, and often sublime; but the heavy rains which fell almost incessantly deprived those delighted with the works of Nature of many beautiful views. Golega, though very crowded, greeted the Army with the same hospitality they had met with at their last halt, and allowed the soldiers to want for nothing. At Abrantes things were reversed; this large, ruinous, and miserable place exhibited evident proofs, in the discontents of its inhabitants, that the celebrated Junot had been too successful in attaching them to the new order of things, of which his Master had placed him at the head. "To-morrow," says this Gentleman, "we renew our march; and not sorry shall I be to shake the dust off my feet which belongs to the inhospitable city of Abrantes," the first town in Portugal where any difficulty existed in obtaining quarters. Among the other curiosities observed in their march must be included the different articles of furniture made of cork. To a stranger they appear heavy in the extreme; but, on raising them from the ground, the sensation is reversed on discovering their wonderful lightness. During their march, the caps and arms of French stragglers were frequently exhibited by the oppressed people, who had stabbed them in revenge for the atrocities they and their comrades had committed. This circumstance, horrid in itself, appeared the only indication of resistance throughout the country; which, as it was individual and solitary, neither promised nor has since produced any effect; indeed, nothing could have been more impolitic than the system pursued under the auspices of the Usurper, who has contrived to make every man on the peninsula his determined enemy, because each suffered in his property through the thievish indulgence of the soldiers of his army.

As the Writer approached the Spanish frontier, he indulged in all the fancied pictures produced by the idea of an armed Nation receiving its new Allies with the enthusiasm of patriotism and gratitude, and anticipated the glories to be shared from that moment between the united Spaniards and English. Enraptured by the prospect, many dangers and difficulties were overlooked; and he enters into the following animated description with all the ease and vivacity experienced by the traveller for pleasure: "On my rising early this morning, the view from the castle of Idanhia Nova was curious and beautiful. Clouds rolled in one white mass below on the plain; and, from the bright light of the sun, already up, the appearance was like a frozen sea, covered with a Northern snow. But when the heat took effect, the delusion evaporated; and the casual openings in this airy ocean presented the far-distant country and mountains with all the visionary indistinctness or glittering charms of enchantment." After crossing a Roman bridge at Zagura, they "bade adieu to Portugal, and, with the proud enthusiasm of Don Sebastian and his followers when they leaped upon the African shores, entered Spain!" Trajan's bridge at Alcantara is described with great effect; but the governor of the town "proved a beast—a vulgar, uncivil animal, with little power to serve us, and less inclination." Dirt, desolation, and frozen repulsion, distinguished the place, and augured the kind of reception the brave Moore and his Soldiers were to experience in more distressing circumstances. At the village of Ceclavin the chief man of the town made every amends for the savage reception experienced at Alcantara. Soon after their arrival, "an excellent dinner was set on the table, at which both the lady and her spouse presided, partaking of its good

good things with more than common *union*, as they both ate off the same plate, and drank out of the same cup." Dancing closed the entertainment; and the Bullero, a most indecent set of movements, composing a very favourite dance, both in Spain and Portugal, was exhibited by a male and female, the latter displaying "great dexterity in keeping time, not only with the noise of her castanets, but with the silent movements of her bottom, which in elasticity far exceeded the quickness of her feet." They found the groupes of women assembled at the different fountains on the road-sides beautifully interesting; their figures, dress, and skill in poizing the water-jar on their heads, are peculiar to themselves.

One of the facts derived from this unexpected intercourse with Spain must be extremely grateful to every Englishman; which is, the general acknowledgment of the Ecclesiasticks and Laity that our recent generous conduct towards them has effected more, in removing the prejudices against us, arising from our dissent in religious affairs, than could have been accomplished by a thousand volumes, written to prove the Protestant faith founded solely on the precepts of the Gospel. They appear, indeed, to be perfectly sensible of the difference between the plunderers of their own Religion and its protectors of another.

The city of Placentia offered numerous views as they advanced, which were equally grand and romantic. The Xerte reflected in its bosom the cathedral, the castle, and numberless pale buildings, intermixed with trees; the mountains, of vast magnitude, covered with snow behind it; and the valley rich with vines, olive and cypress trees, and a magnificent bridge, produced the most lively sensations to the spectators. The inhabitants of this venerable place were unanimous, from the bishop to the plebeian, in demonstrating their admiration and gratitude for our exertions in their favour; and several canons of the cathedral exerted every nerve to amuse and inform the author and his brother-officers, who describes them, in return, as doing honour to the religion they profess. This part of the work is highly entertaining; and when the Army left the town, it was with an universal sense of the kindness of the natives. "On our issuing forth, our two clerical friends were at the door of the Marquis's hotel, to bid us adieu! and our parting, I assure you, was not a little pathetic—much friendship was avowed on both sides; and their last words were prayers for our success and health. I never beheld a more beautiful morning; but that is nothing strange with the inhabitants of this favoured city; bland are the people, and bland is their climate. I am told that the air around this delightful spot is almost always serene and heavenly. Though now far advanced in the month of November, nothing but the name of this ungenial season is known here. The softest air of the sweetest summer's day could not be more balmy than that which met our freshened senses on turning out for the march. The sun shone in full power; and its bright beams, while they warmed the bosom of the hill we were to ascend, glittered on the cold snows of the yet more distant heights we were destined to cross." The road lay in a direct line to those piles of frozen matter; consequently, the Army soon exchanged the Temperate for the Frigid Zone. After a few hours of patient endurance of the bitter blasts and driving snows of this region, they entered the former a second time for a moment; and once more ascending, they endured the extremity of cold. At length they reached Salamanca, without suffering any material injuries. In a military point of view, the description of this city is highly amusing.

After the retreat commenced, the French Dragoons were first attacked in the neighbourhood of Sahagun. From this moment every page of the Narrative presents dreadful pictures of misery and death. At Castro Nueva the climate seemed changed by some invisible agency; the naked sterility and chilling blasts of Siberia were transferred to the heart of Spain; and the saturated air hung a corroding dampness around the Army, which, at short intervals, was exchanged for heavy falls of snow. Now, for the first time, they felt the insanity of permitting trains of women and children to follow their husbands and fathers.

The next subject of superior interest we meet with is the narrative of the action between Lord Paget and

and the Enemy, when victory cheered for an instant our dispirited Troops. During this combat a British officer cut down a Frenchman of some rank, and in due time the baggage secured to his horse was examined by the captor, when, to the surprise of all present, a silver ewer and basin, beaten close together for convenient package, was drawn forth in company with the silver handles of knives and forks, many valuable trinkets, and, shameful to relate! "a richly-embroidered jacket," at a button-hole of which was suspended "the *croix d'honneur* of the celebrated Legion of Buonaparte." As this *honourable* member of the Legion of *Honour* survived his wounds, the precious *mementos* of his rapacity were restored to him. Some very moral and excellent observations are introduced in speaking of Sahagun, where several unburied and stripped French soldiers lay exposed in the snow, who were killed in a battle fought there.

Benevente contains many and very curious objects. "Its principal ornament is the castle, antiently the residence of the Dukes of Benevente. It is now a superb mansion, and formerly must have been a powerful fortress. The architecture is of a mingled Moorish and Gothic taste, executed in the finest and most elaborate style. Its turrets are rich in fretted ornaments, and many of them are bound round their summits with a huge stone chain, admirably sculptured. The North front of the castle is almost entirely open, being formed of ranges of Moorish arches, supported by columns of porphyry and granite." The floor of the grand saloon is tesselated, and upwards of 150 large pillars support its roof, which is profusely adorned with sculpture, richly gilt and painted; a frieze of porcelain, of a damask pattern, extends round this vast hall; the niches and alcoves on each side "raise their arched heads amid labyrinthian twinings of gold, silver, gorgeous colours, and curiously-diversified grotesque work." Numerous magnificent apartments and a grand chapel form the rest of this noble structure.

The armoury is a treasure of every thing curious in antient military weapons and coats of mail; and the furniture was exactly such as the building required. Thus far the admirer of chivalry and antiquity must feel gratified; but the sequel will excite more than equal regret. "Sorry was I to find," says the Writer, "that two Regiments besides Artillery were quartered amid such invaluable remains. These superb saloons lodged several hundreds of a rank of warriors very different from the bannered heroes who used to doff their cuirasses here a century or two ago. Little respect is ever shewn by the lower orders of any profession to the relicks of past times—to the finest specimens of arts, with which they have no acquaintance. And therefore it is not so wonderful as it is lamentable that, like their brothers in degree and necessity, the privates of our armies see no good in any thing that does not administer to their wants. Alas, poor Benevente! how soon wast thou robbed of all thy proud array! how soon were thy regal halls reduced to the ruin which is ever the marks of a retreating army! That such devastation is highly blame-worthy is true; and the officers literally lamented it in dust and ashes; for there was sufficient of both spread over the desolated castle; but to prevent it was beyond their power. When almost every man is of one mind, nothing less than a miracle can compel them to obey perhaps two or three individuals who command in a direction opposite to the general will. Much as we must abhor this destroying propensity, a palliation, though no apology, may be offered for the manner in which our Troops treated the unoffending furniture of Benevente. *The offence then taken against the Spaniards*—a sense of having been allured into the country by false promises of support—of having been betrayed into disadvantageous positions—of having been abandoned to the Enemy, and forced, by such desertion, to relinquish a victory, and retreat where they expected to conquer; all these things excited an indignation in their breasts, which perhaps, luckily for the people we were amongst, wreaked itself upon their chairs and tables, instead of on their heads." Soon after they left Benevente the affair took place between the French Imperial Guards and Lord Paget's Dragoons, when the General of Division and their Colonel, Le Febre, was made prisoner. The lesson the

the French received on this occasion made them more prudent in future. But even the conviction of our superiority in arms could not repress the discontents which existed amongst our officers and soldiers on the want of every necessary to support life and the fatigues of each day's march; and those they obtained were three-fourths wasted through eagerness and folly, and the indolence of the superior officers, whose business it certainly was to see the rations properly distributed. An attempt had been made at Benevente to persuade the Troops that Corunna was not their destination, but in vain; and, worn out with misery, they no longer seemed to value life nor any of its regulations. The roads and villages now exhibited famishing peasantry flying in every direction; while the British marched by their dying and dead relations without power to rescue the former or save themselves from the same fate. Indeed, so far were the common soldiers from wishing to relieve the inhabitants, that they burnt their houses and villages, and plundered on all sides; "and multitudes of homeless, destitute people were continually hastening to the officers, imploring them for a redress which it was out of their power to bestow. Alas!" continues the Author, "our pity and regret were all we had to offer; and they retired in an anguish the recollection of which even now wrings my soul."...."As soon as the peasantry heard of our approach, they fled; and often on our arrival in a place, we found it deserted;" the way was strewed with broken waggons, dead and dying horses; rain streamed in torrents; and through these miseries they arrived at Villa Franca, where all the ammunition and baggage were destroyed which could be dispensed with.

We have at length reached the extreme point of suffering endured by this devoted Army; and the instances given of individual distress and death would wring the heart even of a Canibal. They were now in the centre of a stupendous country, cleft into abyss-like ravines, and overlaid with a deep and trackless snow. When they had nearly gained the highest parts of these dangerous precipices, the Author looked around and beheld the rear of the Army winding along the narrow road; he saw their foot-steps marked by the wretched people, who lay in red spots on all sides, expiring from fatigue and the severity of the cold, where their bones remain, a sad memorial of our betrayed cause. Upon their arrival at Corunna, numbers of the horses were found to be irrecoverably lamed; these and many others were shot, and their bodies lay bursted and putrifying in the streets. The battle, the death of the Commander in Chief, and the embarkation of his men, close the Narrative; which we recommend in the strongest manner to public notice, as a suitable appendage to the dignified Narrative of the gallant and much-lamented Moore. (See p. 839.)

The Plates are, a very good engraved Plan of the Battle fought near Corunna; and Aqua-tintas of Salamanca, the Field of Battle at Vimeira, the Vale of Tancos, Trajan's Bridge, Mountain of Nogallis, and Corunna; with a Representation of the Explosion of Two large Magazines of Powder intended for the Use of the Patriots, who had left it untouched till the very instant that necessity compelled our Troops to perform that operation or surrender it to the French.

121. *Observations on the Movements of the* British *Army in* Spain; *in Reply to the Statement lately published by Brigadier-general* Henry Clinton. *By a* British *Officer.* Murray.

THE public feelings which have been so greatly agitated by the distressing events in Spain will not be soothed by a difference of opinion among the Officers on the subject. However appropriate these Observations might have been at the time, we will not now awaken melancholy reflections by entering more minutely into the discussion.

122. Bathmendi, *a* Persian *Allegory. By* Mirtea Falauzia, *P.A.* Harris. *pp.* 31.

THIS is a pretty little allegorical poem, very neatly managed; the subject is a search after Bathmendi, or Happiness, by four Brothers, three of whom seek for it by ambitious pursuits, which terminate in shame and disappointment; whilst the fourth, by industry and the proper cultivation of calm, domestic virtues, finds himself possessed of it.

123. *The*

123. *The Letters of a* Peruvian *Princess, by Madame* De Grafigny. *Also, as a Sequel, the Letters of* Aza, *by* Ignatius Hungari De La Marche-Courmont. *To which are prefixed, a Life of Madame* De Grafigny, *and a short Biographical Notice of* Marche-Courmont. *Translated from the* French, *by* William Mudford. Sherwood and Co. 12*mo.* *pp.* 221.

THE Letters of a Peruvian Princess lose as little of their elegance as possible by this Translation of them. The delicacy of Zilia's mind is pourtrayed in its native simplicity; and the impressions she receives from novelty are most happily described. In the prefixed Memoirs the original work is thus mentioned:

"Indignant at some raillery that was directed against her, she produced, as a sort of triumphant vindication, *The Letters of a Peruvian Princess.* These Letters quickly rose into celebrity. They were admired for the delicacy and fervour of their sentiments, for the impassioned glow of their language, and for the interesting simplicity of the narrative. The conception is ingenious; and the execution is, generally, adequate. The tender elegance of female passion is, perhaps, best depicted by female genius. Love, dressed in its mild and modest guise, full of kind protestations, unsuspecting confidence, and blameless purity, should be delineated by woman, for in her breast only is the original to be found. It is woman who breathes the patient sigh in absence, who sheds the unnoticed tear, and who treasures in her heart the fond image of her thoughts: it is woman who lights the torch of Nature at the shrine of Virtue: who dresses Love in the veil woven by the Graces, and ennobles those feelings by their object which, in their motive, shun the eye of Chastity. The placid sentiments of passion, its gentle murmurs, and its soft complainings, are fitted for the female pen, when guided by the inspiration of genius; and a happier subject for the display of all the tender simplicity of Love could not have been imagined than Zilia. Modest, meek, and timid; gifted with a happy ignorance of all beyond her own native plains; indissolubly attached to Aza; torn from him by a cruel fate; ignorant of his destiny; full of the tender recollection of his love; and in perpetual doubt, surprise, and dismay; she arrests powerfully the feelings of the Reader. Madame De Grafigny has been eminently successful in imparting to her character appropriate and natural qualities: and what detracts most, and perhaps alone, from its excellence, is a repetition of sentiments that sometimes wearies, and a refinement of knowledge that is inconsistent. Metaphysical disquisitions upon the origin of language and the force of vocal utterance were evidently beyond the sphere of her acquirements. These are blemishes which every Reader must wish away."

The Letters of Aza, subjoined as a Sequel, are very inferior in every respect; and the Translator frequently complains that the language would not admit of being otherwise rendered.

124. *The Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor, and Stable Guide; a concise Treatise on the various Diseases of Horses, their Symptoms, and most humane Methods of Cure. Calculated to enable Persons to form an accurate Judgment of the Diseases of their own Horses, and apply proper Remedies, without the Assistance of a Farrier. With useful Observations on the Breeding and Training of Colts; Hints to the Purchasers of Horses; General Directions for Riding, and using a Horse on a Journey; Stable Management,* &c. *By* Yorick Wilson, *Veterinary Surgeon,* Lemington, *near* Warwick. 12*mo.* Bone and Hone. *pp.* 123.

THIS, though a small volume, contains original and useful matter enough to entitle it to a very general reading. Its humane Author seems to have been equally actuated by a spirit of feeling towards the noble animal whose sufferings it is intended to alleviate and a desire to protect the proprietors of horses from the chicanery and cunning of professional knaves. As we should give a very imperfect character of the work by selecting any particular Recipe, we refer our Readers to the volume itself; but, as a specimen of the Author's style, we quote his own account of his design and the object of his work, as he has explained himself in his Introduction:

"The following pages are chiefly designed to apprize gentlemen of the care that is due to their horses on a journey; and to furnish them with all the information necessary to guard them against the disorders to which they are subject upon those occasions. The diction which I have adopted throughout is such as I conceive will enable all who take this treatise into their hands to form a true judgment of any disease they may discover, and the degree of malignity, as also to apply proper remedies in every exigence. I hope it will also be found capable of acquainting gentlemen with the GENERAL DISEASES and the MEANS OF PRESERVING THE HEALTH of their horses, whether at *home or abroad.*"

Though

Though there are some articles upon which, we believe, Mr. Wilson could have enlarged with advantage, yet we think his observations are, in general, clear; and that his instructions for breeding, purchasing, and riding horses, are particularly judicious.

125. Sunday *Reflections. By the Author of "Thoughts on Affectation."* Hatchard. 8vo. *pp.* 389.

THESE Reflections on the Lessons for every Sunday in the Year are introduced by a Preface, wherein the Author speaks, we think, with *needless* diffidence of his performance. He says,

"It is not vanity, or conceit of giving information which has not before and better been given to my fellow-creatures, in many works far superior to mine, that induces me to offer to the Publick the trifle which I hope may prove useful and acceptable to those persons for whom I compose my Sunday Reflections. But a wish humbly to do good leads me to observe that this is a sort of reading not much in the power of the lower class to obtain."...

"If scorn should be my portion, I may be sorry, but in truth shall not be offended with those persons whose opportunity having afforded them insight into such Writers are consequently led by their taste or piety to prefer the Works of Blair, of Horne, or of Porteus, to my feeble endeavours to be serviceable! I only recommend myself rather than *nothing*, to those who have not, as they fancy, time to read a Sermon, or who have not a Sermon to read; and entreat them rather to attend to the *Reflections* I offer on the Lessons for the Sunday, than to read the words of their Bible without any *reflection* at all."

Plain, unsophisticated Reflections on the Sacred Writ must prove acceptable to every class of Readers; and, whilst they assist the uninformed, may stimulate the piety of the more enlightened. Such will be found the tendency of this work; which we earnestly recommend as an addition to every Family Library, where good morals are inculcated.

126. SOLOMON: *a Sacred Drama. Translated from the* German *of* Klopstock. *By* Robert Huish. Hatchard. 8vo. *pp.* 261.

THE Translator of this Drama has made a very complimentary Dedication of his work to Mrs. Hannah More; and he thus prefaces his undertaking:

"Many, it is certain, are deterred, not only from the perusal but from the translation of the Works of Klopstock, by the extreme difficulty of the undertaking, arising from the singularity of his style, from his licentious use of compound words, the roughness of his rhythm, and the obscurity which he throws over his ideas, by his gross innovations of the established rules of the German language. His figures sometimes border on the ridiculous. Shakspeare calls thunder the artillery of Heaven; but Klopstock attempts to surpass Shakspeare, and calls it the 'ten-thousander of the Almighty.' Conciseness appears to be his sole study, and the sense is often sacrificed or rendered obscure to obtain it."

This singularity and obscurity of style in the original may account for the inharmonious verse of the Translator; to which if the Reader can conform, he will be repaid by many beauties, and find much interest in the story of the Drama.

127. *Poems, by Sir* John Carr. Mathews and Leigh. 8vo. *pp.* 228.

THESE "few wild notes of the simple shepherd," as the Author modestly styles them, are evidently the production of a cultivated mind; and in many of them are displayed traits of philanthropy, and of fraternal and filial affection, which are highly pleasing. Others are the light effusions of a gay and sprightly youth; and, if a few should be thought trifling, none of them (with the exception of a single unnecessary oath) are offensive.

The Loss of a Brother, one of the most plaintive of the Poems, is at the same time one of the most pleasing:

.... "To sacred Memory ever nigh,
Thy wit and humour claim the passing sigh:
When, through the hour, with unresisted skill, [will,—
I've seen thee mould each feature to thy
When friends drew round thee with attentive ear, [not fear.
Pleas'd with the raill'ry which they could
Oh! how I've heard thee, with concealing art, [heart;
Join in the song, though sorrow rent thy
How have I seen thee too, with venial guile, [smile,—
O'er many an anguish force the faithless
Seen suffering Nature check each sigh, each fear,
To rob maternal fondness of a tear!
Alas!

Alas! those scenes are past!—Vain was the prayer
That ask'd of Fate to soften and to spare;
Ah! vain, if Wit and Virtue could not save
Thy youthful honours from an early grave."

Some elegant and well-turned compliments are paid to Lady Warren, to whom the volume is dedicated; and the following "Verses to the Tomb of a Friend" are beautiful:

"Dearer to me, thou pile of dust!
Though with the wild flow'r simply crown'd,
Than the vast dome, or beauteous bust,
By genius form'd, by wit renown'd.

"Wave, thou wild flow'r! for ever wave,
O'er my lov'd relick of delight;
My tears shall bathe her green-rob'd grave
More than the dews of Heav'n by night.

"Methinks my Delia bids me go,
Says, 'Florio, dry that fruitless tear!
'Feed not a wild flow'r with thy woe,
'Thy long-lov'd Delia is not here!

'No drop of feeling from her eye
'Now starts to hear thy sorrows speak;
'And, did thy bosom know one joy,
'No smile would bloom upon her cheek.

'Pale, wan, and torpid, droops that cheek
'Whereon thy lip impress'd its red;
'Those eyes, which Florio taught to speak,
'Unnotic'd close amid the dead!'

"True, true, too idly mourns this heart;
Why, Mem'ry, dost thou paint the past?
Why say you saw my Delia part,
Still press'd, still lov'd her, to the last?

"Then, thou wild flow'r, for ever wave!
To thee this parting tear is given;
The sigh I offer at her grave
Shall reach my sainted Love in Heaven!"

"Lines on a little Bird,
Singing at the Window of the Author, soon after the Death of a beloved Sister.

"Go, little flutt'rer! seek thy feather'd loves,
And leave a wretched mourner to his woe;
Seek out the bow'rs of bliss, seek happier groves,
Nor here unheeded let thy musick flow.

"Yet think me not ungrateful for thy song,
If meant to cheer me in my lone retreat;
Ah! not to thee, my little friend! belong
The pow'rs to soothe the pangs of adverse fate.

"Fly, then! the window of the wretched, fly!
And be thy harmless life for ever blest;
I only can reward thee with a sigh,
And wish that joys may crown thy peaceful nest!"

"Lines written in a Hermitage, at Dronningaard, near Copenhagen.

"Delicious gloom! asylum of repose!
Within your verdant shades, your tranquil bound,
A wretched fugitive *, oppress'd by woes,
The balm of peace, that long had left him, found.

"Ne'er does the trump of War disturb this grove;
Throughout its deep recess the warbling bird
Discourses sweetly of its happy love,
Or distant sounds of rural joy are heard.

"Life's checquer'd scene is softly pictur'd here;
Here the proud moss-rose spreads its transient pride;
Close by, the willow drops a dewy tear,
And gaudy flow'rs the modest lily hide.

"Alas! poor Hermit! happy had it been
For thee, if in these shades thy days had past;
If, well contented with the happy scene,
Thou ne'er again had fac'd Life's stormy blast!

"And Pity oft shall shed the gen'rous tear
O'er the sad moral which thy days disclose;
There view how restless is our nature here,
How strangely hostile to its own repose."

The

* "Dronningaard is the first private residence in Denmark: it belongs to the wealthy family of the De Coninccks. The grounds, which are very extensive, and tastefully laid out, slope down to a noble lake, twelve English miles in circumference, which is skirted with fine woods and romantic country-houses. At the end of a beautiful walk is an elegant marble column, with a tablet, on which is inscribed, by Mr. D. C. 'This monument is erected in gratitude to a mild and beneficent Government, under whose auspices I enjoy the blessings that surround me.' In another part of the grounds, in a spot of deep seclusion, are the ruins of a Hermitage; and a little farther, in a nook, an open grave and tomb-stone. The story connected with this retired spot deserves to be mentioned: Time has shed many snows upon the romantic beauties of Dronningaard since one who, weary of the pomp of courts and the tumult of camps, in the prime of life, covered with honours and with fortune, sought from its hospitable owner permission to raise a sequestered cell, in which he might pass the remainder of his days in all the austerities and privations of an Anchorite. This singular man had, long previously to the Revolution in Holland, distinguished himself at the head of his regiment, when, in an unhappy moment, the love of aggrandizement took possession of his heart, and, marrying under its influence, misery soon followed; and

The "Occasional Lines repeated at Berry Castle*, Devonshire," are lively; and the story of the mourning-coach breaking down on the road to a masquerade is pleasantly told†; but we have only room for the concluding lines of the poem:

"Know, gentle Ladies, once these shapeless walls, [crawls,
O'er whose grey wreck the shading ivy
Compos'd a graceful mansion, whose fair mould
Led from the road the trav'ller, to behold.
Oft, when the morning ting'd the redd'ning skies,
Far off the spiral smoke was seen to rise;
At noon the hospitable board was spread,
Then nappy ale made light the weary head;
And when grey eve appear'd, in shadows damp, [lamp;
Each casement glitter'd with th' enliv'ning

and here, in a little wood of tall firs, he raised this simple fabrick: moss warmed it within, and the bark of the birch defended it without; a stream of rock-water once flowed in a bed of pebbles before the door, in which the young willow dipped its leaves; and, at a little distance from a bed of wild roses, the laburnum gracefully rose, and suspended her yellow flowers; and adjoining was a spot which the Recluse had selected for his grave, of which, like the monks of La Trappe, he dug a small portion every day until he had finished it. He composed his Epitaph in French, and had it inscribed on a stone. If the Reader is as much interested as I was in the history of the poor Hermit, he will be pleased with the translation of it, which follows, from the pen of my respected and distinguished friend, William Hayley, Esq. In this solitude he passed several years, when the plan of his life became suddenly reversed by a letter of recall, which he received from his Prince, containing the most flattering expresions of regard. He obeyed the summons, returned to Holland, and at the head of his regiment most gallantly fought and fell.

"THE HERMIT'S EPITAPH.

"Here may he rest, who, shunning scenes of strife,
Enjoy'd at Dronningaard a Hermit's life:
The faithless splendour of a court he knew,
And all the ardour of the tented field,
Soft Passion's idler charm, not less untrue,
And all that listless Luxury can yield.
He tasted, tender Love! thy chaster sweet;
Thy promis'd happiness prov'd mere deceit.
To Hymen's hallow'd fane by Reason led,
He deem'd the path he trod the path of bliss;
Oh! ever-mourn'd mistake! from int'rest bred,
Its dupe was plung'd in Misery's abyss:
But Friendship offer'd him, benignant pow'r! [hour:
Her cheering hand, in trouble's darkest
Beside this shaded stream, her soothing voice
Bade the disconsolate again rejoice:
Peace in his heart revives, serenely sweet; [choice,
The calm content, so sought for as his
Quits him no more in this belov'd retreat."

* "The manor of Berry was given by William the Conqueror to one of his Normans, Ralph de la Pomerai, who built on it the castle which still bears his name, and in whose family it continued till the reign of Edward VI. when it was sold by Sir Thomas Pomeroy to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, from whom it has descended to the present Duke. The castle is seated upon a rock, which rises almost perpendicularly from a narrow valley; through this valley winds a small stream of water, which drives the mill seen through the foliage of the surrounding woods from the turrets of the castle. In approaching the castle from the South, the path leads down the side of a hill through a thick wood; and on the North side of the valley, opposite the rock on which the castle stands, is a high ridge, partly covered with oak: these hills completely shut in the ruins on both sides. The valley stretches a considerable way both to the East and West, and opens a view at either end into the adjacent country. From the ivy-covered ruins of the fortress which now remain, it is scarcely possible to say what was its antient form; but it is most generally supposed to have been quadrangular, having only one entrance, a large double portcullis, at the West end of the Southern front, turreted and embattled, as was the whole of the front, with a tower at its Eastern end, corresponding with that on the West. This front, with its gateway and turrets, are perhaps the only remains of the original structure. Winding steps, now almost worn away, lead to what once was a chapel, over the portcullis, and thence to the top of the turrets. In more modern times a magnificent building was erected within the walls of the castle by the Seymour family; but, although upwards of 20,000*l.* were said to have been expended on it, it was never finished; and now the whole forms one common ruin, which, as it totters on its base, the spectator contemplates with awe, while he sighs over the remains of fallen grandeur."

† "A party from Totness went to Lord Courtenay's masquerade in this way, there being no other conveyance to be had, and met with the ridiculous accident here alluded to."

Here

Here the laugh titter'd, there the lute of Love [grove:
Fill'd with its melody the moon-light
All, all are fled!—Time ruthless stalks around, [ground:
And bends the crumbling ruin to the
Time, Ladies, too (I know you do not like him,
And, if a fan could end him, you would strike him),
Will with as little gallantry devour
From your fair faces their bewitching pow'r;
Then, like these ruins, beauteous in decay,
Still shall you charm, and men shall still obey: [smile,
Then, with remembrance soft, and tender
Perchance you 'll think upon this mossy pile;
And, with a starting tear of joy, declare,
"Oh! how we laugh'd, how merry were we there!"

An "Epigram on the Grave of Robespierre" is short, and pointed:

"Passant, ne pleure point son sort;
Car, s'il vivait, tu serais mort."

"TRANSLATION.

"Nay, passenger, don't mourn his lot;
If he had liv'd, why you had not."

A good Portrait is prefixed; the volume is beautifully printed; and, if we did not like the Poetry which it contains, we should not notice that many of the pages contain *very few lines*, a few of them *only two*.

Enthusiastic admirers of "good Queen Bess," we do not like Sir John Carr's Parody on "her *golden days*."

"Some of the Poems have appeared before, at various times, in a fugitive shape; and the Poetry in the Author's Tours is here collected."

128. *The Life of* Alexander Nowell, *Dean of* St. Paul's, &c. *By* Ralph Churton, *M. A.* &c. *(Concluded from p.* 346.)

THE length of time which has elapsed since our first notice of this work demands some apology. Certainly a Reviewer has never more reason to be pleased with his vocation than when it affords him an opportunity to introduce a publication of genuine merit and ability; and never more reason to regret the multiplicity of calls than when they interrupt or interfere with an early notice of such works as are interesting and important. In this light we must undoubtedly consider the specimen of biography now before us, which includes a very remarkable period in Ecclesiastical and Literary History, and clears up many points in which former Historians and Biographers have introduced confusion, if not error.

Dean Nowell was one of the most eminent characters of his day. In the reigns of Edward and Mary he was Master of Westminster School and a Prebendary of Westminster, and held a seat in Parliament; but, when that infatuated Princess endeavoured to extirpate Reformation and Reformers, he made his escape into Germany. This part of his history affords his learned Biographer an opportunity of giving a concise but very just account of the behaviour of the Exiles during Mary's reign, their disputes on dress, ceremonies, &c.; the consequences of which were so long felt after their return, and continued to distract the Church for above a century, ending at last in its temporary overthrow under the Usurpation.

On the accession of Elizabeth, Mr. Nowell was promoted, among other livings, to the deanry of St. Paul's. He now took his turn in preaching at St. Paul's Cross; and here an expression he happened to make use of was grossly misrepresented; his vindication of it affords Mr. Churton an opportunity to introduce one of those ingenious illustrations of antient language and manners which are frequent in this work.

"He preached at the Cross on the third Sunday after Epiphany; on which occasion a passage of his Sermon was much talked of, and grossly misrepresented by the Papists, who had the confidence to charge him, even in print, with having said that "it would do him good to raze his buckler upon a Papist's face." To this he was forced to answer, and said, "it was a false lie; and that he had rather go a thousand miles about than to be put to that necessity to save his life by such hard means: and have his own face razed ten times, than he would once raze another man's face; or hurt any Christian man: so little good would it do him."

"The truth was this: he preached upon the Epistle of the day, in which are the words "Avenge not yourselves;" and after he had declared that we may not avenge ourselves, he observed that the common old translation had it, that we should not *defend* ourselves. And hereupon he moved this question, "Whether a Christian man might defend himself?" Whereunto he answered by these words: "In case we be, by any magistrate or officer, or at the commandment of the prince, by any man wronged, I know no defence, but

but patient suffering. For no true Christian hath any hand to lift up against the prince. But in case a thief would set upon me by the high way, where I could have no help at the magistrate's hand, I would, if I were able, defend myself; and rather than I would be slain, I would, if I could, slay him. For to kill the thief, who, being in that cause slain, should a thousand pounds to a penny be damned, would be most horrible. Yea, said he, if any private person, without authority of office, or commandment of the prince, should quarrel with me, and call me heretick, thief, or would invade me forcibly, I would lift up my buckler hand, and rather than he should kill me, I would lay my buckler upon his face, if I could, though it were rough with studs, and had a pike in the middle: speaking (as he said in his vindication) those words only in case of saving his own life, if he could no otherwise do it *."

"It will readily be admitted that the good Dean fully vindicated himself from this foul aspersion, and carried the Christian doctrine of submission and non-resistance quite as far as is just or necessary. But the alteration of manners, for the better surely, which has long taken place, makes some illustration of the passage requisite. No one now, in the pulpit or elsewhere, would talk of "razing his buckler" on the face of a robber that assailed him; but, till the days of Elizabeth or later, it was almost as common to wear weapons of defence as to wear cloaths. When Dr. Sandys, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, sat in the chair to confer degrees, and perceived some violence attempted, he "groped to his dagger;" and, being a man of great courage, had dispatched some of them, if Dr. Bill and others had not prayed him to hold his hand †. Stow informs us ‡, that every serving-man, from the base to the best, carried a buckler at his back, which hung by the hilt or pommel of his sword, which hung before him; and that thirty or forty, thus accoutred, used to fight in Smithfield, particularly on Sundays; and yet little harm was done, as thrusting was not then in use. The bucklers, an article in every haberdasher's shop, were about a foot broad, with a pike of four or five inches. The sword and buckler, about the 20th of Elizabeth, gave place to the rapier and dagger §; when sturdy apprentices used to wear long daggers at their backs or sides, and to carry the water-tankard, to serve their masters, from the Thames and the common conduits ‖. The length of the rapiers, and about the same time the depth of the ruffs, increasing, a Proclamation was issued against them; and grave citizens were stationed at the gates of the metropolis to cut the ruffs, which were above a nail deep, and break the rapiers' points, if they exceeded a yard."

But one of the most important Sections in this Life is Sect. VII.; in which Dean Nowell is introduced as a benefactor to Religion, by his admirable Catechism. This is preceded by a History of the Practice of Catechising; from which we shall detach a few paragraphs, rather to excite the Reader's curiosity than to gratify it.

"We are now arrived at that period in the Life of Nowell when he published his Catechism, the principal remaining monument of his fame, and connected with an interesting point in the Annals of our Church, the History of Catechisms. It will not be amiss, therefore, on this occasion, to look back a little, and investigate the subject; especially as the most learned and diligent Enquirers into our Ecclesiastical Antiquities are here full of mistakes; some of which we may hope to remove; but others, I fear, must still wait for more laborious research, or fortunate discovery.

"The practice of catechising, or instructing children in the fundamental principles of the Christian Religion, was carefully observed in the Primitive Church; and the names of Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Cyril of Jerusalem, and others, from the very days of St. Mark, are recorded with honour for their catechetical labours. The intermission of this duty, in succeeding times, was one of the causes which occasioned and perpetuated the ignorance and errors of what are truly styled the dark ages; and when at last, after ten centuries, light began to dawn, the Council of Trent, to prevent the diffusion of it, strictly prohibited the reading of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and forbade the use of all Catechisms, and Expositions even of the Apostles' Creed and Ten Commandments. Genuine Learning, however, and true Religion, could not for ever be suppressed; and when they revived together, in the sixteenth century, the importance of early instruction by catechetical forms was again acknowledged

* "Strype's Annals, i. 236."

† "Fox, ii. p. 2087."

‡ "Stow's Chron. by Howes, 1631, p. 1024, and 869, b."

§ "Stow, ut supra. And see Gervase Markham's remarkable challenge to Sir John Holles, first Earl of Clare, in 1597, "with my rapier and dagger — to fight in our shirts and wastcotes." Gent. Mag. 1803, p. 1004."

‖ "Stow, p. 1040."

and

and Erasmus and Luther and Melancthon, and Calvin and others, wrote Catechisms.

"In our own country, next to the renunciation of Papal Supremacy, and the translation of the Holy Scriptures into English, the Institution of a Christian Man, and Henry VIIIth's Primer, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments, in English, with a strict injunction to all Schoolmasters to use and teach the same, were the main steps which prepared the way for a fuller reformation in the days of the sixth Edward. In the first year of that Prince's reign, Cranmer published and dedicated to him a Catechism, for the "commodity and profit of children and young people." He was not the author of it; but it was translated from the German under his immediate eye, and revised by him. It was not in the form of questions and answers, but consisted of short explanations of the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, Baptism, the Power of the Keys, and the Lord's Supper; and though, neither in form nor size so well calculated for general use, yet, as Dr. Rowland Taylor observed, the "book for the time did much good."

"The first and second Liturgy of Edward VI. each contained a Catechism in the Order of Confirmation; which, as far as it went, was almost *verbatim* the same with our present Church Catechism, ending with the Desire, or Explanation of the Lord's Prayer. The Compilers of this Liturgy are known, but not the distinct parts framed separately by each; unless it may be thought, perhaps, that Bishop Goodrich, one of the number, drew up those two admirable summaries of our duty to God and to our neighbour, which he caused to be inscribed, where they still remain, on a part of the Episcopal Palace at Ely.

"In 1553 was published "A short Catechism, or plain Instruction, containing the Sum of Christian Learning, set forth by the King's Majesty's Authority, for all Schoolmasters to teach." The King's Letter, prefixed to it, is dated at Greenwich, May 20, only seventeen days before his decease; and yet there came out at least two impressions of this Catechism in Latin, and two in English, this same year; with the Articles subjoined, forty-two in number, which were agreed upon in the Convocation of 1552, and now published also by the King's authority. As it is not likely that new editions of such a work would be hazarded after the accession of Mary, it is probable that at least one Latin and one English impression of the Catechism were already in the press, and waited only for the King's Letter to be prefixed to them."

In this extract we have omitted the Author's elaborate Notes of reference and explanation, and must refer the Reader to the book itself for his very curious Dissertation on Nowell's Catechism, and other helps to public instruction, which were devised at that time. We cannot, however, quit this part of the work without expressing our suspicion, although perhaps not immediately connected with the subject, that catechising must have been, for many centuries, the principal if not the only mode of instruction in all branches of knowledge. Before the invention of printing, books must have been in so few hands that what was known could be known only to those few; but, as History informs us of the thousands who were educated in the schools and halls of our incipient Universities, it seems most probable that what was then called Education could have been conveyed only in a traditional way, and, by frequent lecturing and catechising, fixed in the memory, as the only storehouse, before books were multiplied and libraries built. All this may be matter of speculation; but researches, so full and accurate as we find in this volume, may one day serve to clear up the causes why Learning and Religion continued to be propagated to a certain degree in the darkest ages, and why they must have been narrowed and confined to that degree.

The remainder of the Life of Dean Nowell is so intimately connected with the Ecclesiastical History of his times, that what renders it not easy for us to give a detached specimen adds peculiar interest to the narrative in the mind of every curious Reader. By industrious research Mr. Churton has been enabled to rectify many mistakes that have crept into former accounts, and, by a judicious examination of facts and opinions, has presented us with a statement of the history of disputed periods at once accurate, informing, and important. We do not hesitate to rank the Life of Alexander Nowell among the first of those specimens of minute biography which will give dignity and consequence to that branch of History, as well as answer all the moral and religious purposes which a fair representation of the lives of individuals is thought to promote.

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The Appendix contains fifteen articles, most of them of great rarity and value in confirming the Narrative, and throwing light on the principles and manners of the Elizabethan period. But it would be injustice not to add, that, while this is a work replete with entertainment and information, it has very high claims as an elegant book. The printing does honour to the University press; and the work is embellished with *portraits* and *views* executed with uncommon elegance, and a page of very interesting *fac similes*. The contemporary Biography includes much original information respecting the Whitakers, Towneleys, Archbishop Grindal, Bishop Jewell, Mrs. Frankland, and other benefactors of Brazenose College, as well as of many of the principal characters who flourished in Nowell's time, or were connected with him in public duties *.

129. *A Grammar of the* Greek *Tongue, on a new Plan. By* John Jones. *Second Edition.* Longman and Co. 1808.

THE very circumstance of a book having been re-printed is a strong proof of its merit; and Mr. Jones, we find by his title-page, is in full possession of that proof of his abilities in teaching the Greek language. Granting us this position, our Readers will no doubt be perfectly satisfied with an analysis of the Author's Preface; in which we are informed that the first part of the "little volume" before us was composed for the advantage of the few scholars Mr. J. had occasion to initiate into the tongue in question. A liberal offer of his Bookseller, founded on the previous approbation of some of the Author's friends, induced him to enlarge the MS. and publish it, "in hope," he observes, "that the plan here adopted may recommend itself, by its justness and simplicity, to other teachers, as well as to those who, in their private studies, cultivate the Greek language."

This Gentleman adds, that his Readers will perceive that the book and the title-page are in perfect unison; a merit which he claims for it. He acknowledges, however, that novelty does not always imply improvement; "and that whatever, on a trite and familiar subject, pretends to be *new*, is to be suspected of not being just." Admitting a supposition of this nature to be correct, the Writer says he has to lament the indulgence of his unawed freedom of mind and latitude of investigation, which disposes him to think for himself, and form such conclusions, after enquiry, as he conceives to be equally natural and reasonable. He appears sensible, at the same time, that this freedom of thought, existing in a feeble mind, or in one whose fancy exceeds maturity of judgment, and a love of innovation predominates over the dictates of truth, implies a degree of conceit and temerity which merits severe criticism and contempt. It is far different when honest, unassuming industry endeavours to illustrate obscurities, and simplify what is complex in any subject connected with the interests of learning and the improvement of the rising generation; the labours of those should be received with complacency, and treated with candour. Mr. Jones very naturally hopes the Learned will view his work in the latter light; and declares he has misapprehended his own motives if he is discovered to have differed from others merely to exhibit his own superior sagacity, or to undervalue their labours.

In the true spirit of modesty and humility "he solicits the public suffrage only to what shall appear conformable to reason; and is ready to acknowledge and to correct those probably numerous errors into which he may have inadvertently fallen, when pointed out by liberal and enlightened criticism." The study of the Hebrew and Oriental tongues, particularly the former, suggested the principles which distinguish Mr. Jones's Grammar. The Hebrew language is well known, by all competent judges, to be the origin of the Greek. "It cannot, therefore, be deemed surprising that the origin of those qualities which characterise the child can be found only in the constitution of the parent. Proceeding on this ground, the Writer, conformably to the system of the great Grammarian of our age, has traced the definitives, the prepositions, and many of the

* See a correction, by the Author, in our last, pp. 795, 796; and the only one which, after a very careful inspection, appears to us necessary.

the particles, to Hebrew nouns or verbs; and from those roots has deduced a primary signification, into which are resolved all their figurative or secondary senses, however numerous and complicated. "By considering the Greek terms, as existing in their primitives, and before they were modified by Greek terminations, the Author has, moreover, been able to ascertain the exact meaning *of the cases*: and the application of their meaning, thus ascertained, to the syntax of the language, forms another peculiar feature in the character of this Grammar."

The very high antiquity of the Hebrew tongue affords the philosophical enquirer into the origin of language the various gradations by which the human mind formed the art of speech; and among these gradations the following are deserving of notice: active qualities denoted by words; that is, "those ideas which the mind acquires by reflecting on its own operations in given circumstances are no other than the names of the subject and agent in the same circumstances, combined into one term; in other words, *verbs* are the *names* of sensible objects, with the personal pronouns annexed to them." The principle mentioned as suggested by the Hebrew is applied to the Greek, from which proceeds all the variety of terminations peculiar to the Greek verb, too numerous for the memory to retain, and retarding the efforts of the student; they are reduced to six pronouns. "The same principle has enabled the Author to resolve the two classes of verbs in ω and in μι into one common form; to account for the origin of the Active, Passive, and Middle Voices; and assign to the two last the cause of their peculiar signification." However useful this principle is in a grammatical point of view, it is still more so in another: terms which denote active or abstract qualities, as having no prototype corresponding to them in nature, which, referred to, might serve to define and continue their signification, are liable to continual misconceptions and changes. "But this is not the case with the names of sensible objects. These, continuing much the same in all ages and countries, convey, when impressed on the organs of sense, accurate ideas of themselves; and thus, in general, render the meaning of their terms correct and invariable, though transferred from one language to another. In order then to fix the primary sense of a verb, it is only necessary to have recourse to the noun whence it is derived; and what cannot be established by this mean, is likely to be effected by recurring to the primitive term, as existing in one of the Oriental dialects." The definition of the primary signification of verbs being attainable by these means, a Greek and English Lexicon might be founded and conducted on philosophical principles, which is generally considered a *desideratum* at present: the Author undertakes to supply what is wanted in this respect. "Of the arduousness of the undertaking he is indeed fully sensible. To assort under one root substantives and verbs which have been separated by long and various usages—to acquire a full command of the language from a perusal of all its authors—to recognize, under the wide differences of character and termination, its primitive terms in the Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, and Coptic, and thus to settle their primitive senses—is a task which requires considerable abilities, long and well-directed diligence, and much more extensive patronage than the Publick is likely to bestow on any obscure individual." One of the principal advantages of such etymological investigation will be brevity, however extensive the grounds of his enquiry appear before Mr. Jones. He asserts, that the original signification of the words, and the deductions from those by analogy of the several tralatitious senses, will greatly assist him in condensing his materials, "to cast, not like Stephens, or even Scapula, *a leaden reservoir*, in which the streams of Grecian learning may stagnate for ages, but *a silver urn*, which, together with the cup now offered to the Publick, shall enable the student himself to go to the fountain-head, and draw its waters living and uncorrupted."

Mr. Jones says, farther, that the merit of his Grammar has been acknowledged by the Publick; but still his own reflection and the suggestions of friends convinced him that it was susceptible of considerable improvement. This edition, therefore, presents

sents it not only altered, but nearly re-composed; and at the same time the materials are arranged in a manner far more simple and easy for the learner. The first 90 pages contain the general properties of the parts of speech. "General rules only occupy the text; while exceptions, with occasional illustrations, are subjoined in notes. The variations of the dialects are inserted underneath the declensions. A paradigm is given of all the moods and tenses in each voice; and, while it is distinct and clear, it is so abbreviated as to exhibit the variable or conjugable part of each verb, which is called the model, apart from the root, which continues invariable. By this means the scholar perceives that, by learning to conjugate one verb, he learns to conjugate all others of the same class. And he should accustom himself to other examples; such as τιμαω, φιλεω, χρυσοω, as well as τιω and τυπτω, which are there used; always remembering to preserve in each all the radical letters which precede the final ω. The formation of the same tense in each voice is stated together, so that the learner may observe their difference, by observing them in one and the same point of view. "The resolution of the four classes of verbs in μι into one general principle, by means of contraction, is a leading feature in this Grammar; but it was thought advisable to insert the explanation in notes, rather than to make it a part of the text. But to this resolution the learner should attend; and by the ease and precision with which he will be enabled to impress on his memory part of the Greek Grammar he will feel the use and importance of general principles."

The contractions which are peculiar to the Greek tongue form one of the greatest impediments in acquiring it. Mr. Jones professes in this work to reduce them into general properties, equally applicable to nouns and verbs; and the chapter on contractions should be studied after the declensions of nouns and the paradigm of verbs have been acquired. The chapter which treats on the classification of nouns is of great importance, and therefore particularly merits the learner's attention; nor is the ninth chapter, on the origin and formation of the Greek verb, of less consequence. "Here," says Mr. J, "he will see laid open, in a few pages, what has employed in so many volumes, and employed in vain, some of the first scholars in England and on the Continent. After he has mechanically committed to memory the several paradigms, he cannot but greatly fix them in his mind, by seeing all or most of the variations of voices, moods, tenses, persons, and members, reduced to *six terminations*, and those terminations only personal pronouns, combined with the primitive verbs." The philosophical structure of the Greek language has been much neglected, although very great attention is and was always afforded it by the best Scholars; and the rules which are learned in the schools are, in many instances, both absurd and incomprehensible. The present publication is intended to remedy this evil; and the Author hopes that the Rules of Syntax are not only stated with brevity and perspicuity, but traced to the circumstances on which they are founded. "By this process the labour of the learner is alleviated, and a foundation laid for a philosophical skill in the language."

A new source of improvement in the Greek language was introduced by the doctrine of the association of ideas, as taught in the school of Locke, Hartley, and Priestley. "In the hands of a Critick thoroughly acquainted with this great law of animated nature, it will prove eminently serviceable, in illustrating obscure passages, in ascertaining the meaning of obscure terms, and in supplying smoothness and continuity of transition to passages apparently abrupt." The utility of association in this respect is illustrated by several instances contained in the tenth chapter. Mr. Jones thinks himself warranted in saying that the principle, fully understood, and applied with judgment, will form a new æra in the History of Greek Literature; and the necessity which exists for making it an object of attention in studying the tongue will be immediately allowed by those who "comprehend the additional beauty, force, and lustre, which it reflects on the passages there specified.

fied. Nor is there a Writer in Greek to whom it may not, and that frequently, be applied with similar success."

Fruitless disputes have occurred, both in England and on the Continent, relating to the *Æolic digamma*, which were the consequence of the nature and origin of it remaining unascertained. "The Author has, in a short compass, traced the digamma to its source; and the light which is hence reflected on this obscure and controverted branch of Greek learning serves, in a striking manner, to elucidate the great advantages which the language and literature of Greece may derive from the Oriental tongues."

Thus concludes the Preface to the Grammar of the Greek Tongue, composed by Mr. Jones; whose labours, we hope, will prove equally satisfactory to the Publick, in their present improved state, as when the work had not to boast the advantages it now possesses.

130. *The* Hungarian *Brothers. By Miss* Anna-Maria Porter. *In Three Volumes.* 12mo. *Second Edition.* Longman and Co. 1808.

THIS Novel had escaped our notice till it was attracted by the demand of the Publick for a second edition. The Authoress is indebted to a friend for the Preface to her work, of which we shall give the Reader the substance, as a sufficient explanation of the design of the Tale. The Revolution accomplished in Germany by the most unnatural means has removed the House of Austria from its antient elevated situation as the head of a vast Empire, and produced changes in the States which composed it altogether unexpected by the rational part of the world, where we find it difficult "to trace the names of countries once familiar to most men, and particularly dear to soldiers; it seems necessary to premise," says the Author of the Preface, "that this Romance was begun, and had proceeded as far as the middle of the third volume, long before the disastrous events took place which overturned the Germanic Empire." Miss Porter selected the triumphant field of the Archduke Charles for the theatre of her heroes' actions, without having the most distant idea that the detestable infamy of General Mack would so soon annihilate all its glories and happy consequences. She painted Vienna as the seat of Honour, crowded with patriotic veterans and youths anxious to procure equal fame. "All is now changed. Vienna and her boast are no more. Germany has passed under the yoke of the Usurper; and the country of Charles of Leopolstat, and his virtuous Commander, is like a tale of other times—a story, of what once was Carthage, once was Rome."

Strange as it may appear to posterity, these words may be applied to passing events. A few months only have elapsed since we saw Austria again in arms, firm in defence of its Monarch, and her soldiers eager to convince the world how dearly they would sell its freedom. The same Guardian Angel presided over their actions, and directed their steps; they fought, and bled; and their fame and honour are established for ever. Europe trembled for the issue; and the Tyrant, with all his inhuman *vassal* Germans, tottered on the brink of ruin a second time. "All is *now* changed; Vienna and her boast are no more; Germany has passed under the yoke of the Usurper," who conquers by artifice, and never offers peace except at the moment when another battle would decide the fate which still awaits him.

Circumstances much at variance with the prosecution of works of fancy interrupted the progress of "The Hungarian Brothers;" but it was completed in January 1807. The Authoress, on examining the incidents, thought she discovered reason to apprehend her description of foreign manners might be mistaken for a dereliction from Nature, as they differ most essentially from those of England; yet she was inclined to hope all who had travelled on the Continent "must recollect the animated salutations which pass between relations and friends of either sex. Whether such (to us, extraordinary) expressions of tenderness arise from a peculiar sensibility, or only a compliance with custom, cannot easily be determined; the fact of their use is notorious." Englishmen demonstrate their kindness by shaking the hands of their friends; Foreigners express the same sentiment by warm embraces:

embraces: the difference between these modes of expression remembered, "neither the affectionate endearments of the Counts of Leopoltstat, the romantic whims of the Baron Ingersdorf, nor the overbearing haughtiness of the Prince Nuremberg, are in the least out of place." The character of the latter gave the Authoress the greatest anxiety, as she conceived it might be probable some of her Readers could not imagine such an union of pride and meanness, the polish of high life and ill-mannered violence, to exist in the man of illustrious birth. Indeed, she believes the middle rank of society generally think it impossible that a prince should be vulgar. In this part of the Preface her friend makes several pertinent and too-well-founded observations on the degeneracy of *some* titled persons. "There are many worthy and noble families in England, who, if they were to set a notary behind the arras, might shew minutes from the mouth of his Lordship, or his Grace, very different from those which fell from the tongue of Sir Charles Grandison. How many trembling wives, with coronets on their brows, will silently assent to this! How many daughters will shudderingly whisper, "It is true!"

The volumes now before us contain the following Addre·s to George Fulton, Esq. of Edinburgh, which we give at length, as most honourable to the Writer:

"As the Publick has sanctioned this production by requiring it to pass through a second edition, I venture to hope it is not altogether unworthy the honour of being inscribed to one of my first and most valuable friends. Neither time nor distance can ever efface from my memory the important obligation which I am under to you for the tuition of my childhood. At that early period your judicious instructions sowed the seeds of whatever is estimable in my mind and my heart; and if those seeds have produced any commendable fruit, it is to you, my dear, honoured Preceptor (after Heaven), that I should give the praise. With these sentiments I presume to offer you the following volumes; which, however deficient in the graces of imagination, are, I hope, free from indifference to the cause of Virtue.

"Suffer me now to repeat, thus publicly, that, although several years have passed since your favourite scholar quitted the scene of her infancy; though she left it when still a child; though various have been the events of her life, and the feelings of her heart, yet she has always cherished the remembrance of Scotland and Mr. Fulton with gratitude and affection," &c. &c.

After reading this entertaining Novel attentively, we think ourselves fully justified in quoting the concluding words of the Preface, as giving our sentiments on "The Hungarian Brothers."

"To draw Nature as accurately as her acquaintance with it would allow, was the intention of the Author; and to produce, from the circumstances of the story, some useful moral, was her aim. She has placed her heroes in various situations, because the destinies of men are various. Temptations are shifting every hour; and to warn youth from those quicksands which gem the ocean of life like the happy isles of the poets, now appearing in all the bloom of Spring, now vanishing into vapour, and now sinking, with the anchored vessel, into the bosom of the deep!—to set up beacons where the danger lies; to shew youth the destructive tendency of uncontrouled passions, and the safety and loveliness of affections belonging wholly to the heart; to present all this in one view, a developement has been attempted to be made in these pages of the usual causes which seduce and precipitate men into error; and much has been said to prove the happy effects of those generous sensibilities which put a boundary to the passions, while they enlarge and ameliorate the heart."

131. *A few plain Reasons for adhering to the Doctrines of the Church of* England, *in preference to those of the Conventicle; addressed especially to the Lower Classes of the People. By a Layman.* Manchester; *printed for* J. W. and W. Clarke. 8vo. *pp.* 20.

"THE Religion of the Church of England, as established at the Reformation, above two centuries ago, was founded on those divine precepts and doctrines of Revelation which are contained in the Gospel of Christ; and its basis was cemented with the blood of that 'noble Army of Martyrs' which was heroically shed in its defence. Thus founded on a rock, it has happily proved invulnerable to the assaults both of the Atheist and Fanatick; and, notwithstanding their repeated efforts, it has hitherto been enabled to continue in that pure and unsullied state in which it was originally established."

After describing the leading peculiarities of the "two principal Sects of Methodists,

Methodists, consisting of the followers of Whitfield and Wesley, and intituled Calvinistic and Arminian Methodists," and delineating "the true character of the Ministers of the Church of England;" this sensible Writer proceeds, by way of contrast, to the "general stamp of Methodistical Preachers," whom he divides into two classes.

"First, those who, having experienced what has been justly called 'the transporting glow of devotional lunacy,' fancy themselves replete with 'divine grace,' and who consider that they have felt a conversion as miraculous and instantaneous as that of St. Paul, and are therefore become *inspired* teachers of the Gospel. And, secondly, those who, under the hypocritical garb of sanctity, assume a sacred habit and profession for the better carrying forward their designing views upon the understandings and purses of their deluded followers. The first are entitled to our compassion; the second to our unqualified detestation and abhorrence; for *they* are the reapers 'who sedulously apply the sickle to a neglected harvest,' and secretly bless the happy hour when, forsaking their original and suitable avocations in life, they became the private confessors to thousands; by which fortunate change in their situations, their laborious exertions on the anvil and the awl have given place to an easy profession and a handsome competence. But beware, I exhort you most earnestly, of these false teachers, for '*by their fruits ye shall know them;*' and you will find that, 'without any *capacity to instruct*, or any *authority to preach*, they substitute the *combinations of fraud* for the *truths of inspiration*, and make the absurdities of *fancy* the basis of *religion*.' (Religion without Cant, p. 1.)

"If these few pages," the Author adds, "should be the cause of opening the eyes of a single individual amongst the Methodists, I shall consider that my labour has not been in vain. I have no wish or ambition to engage in a controversy; and under the conviction that I have not, in a single instance, advanced any thing against the truth, I now lay aside my pen."

132. *The Gaol of* Newgate *Unmasked; in a Letter to* Joshua-Jonathan Smith, *Esq. Alderman and Sheriff of the City of* London *and the County of* Middlesex. *By* Richard Andrews. *Published and sold by the Author in the* Fleet Prison. 1809. 8vo. *pp* 29.

A Repetition, principally, of the old song, that "Cold from Law can take out the Sting!" But Mr. Andrews may rest assured, that, if the grievances he alledges are found in any degree to exist, they will not long be tolerated.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Curiosus asks for particulars relative to William Bentley, some time master of the Free School at Colchester; who was educated at Shrewsbury, and died or resigned that situation in 1598.

A Constant Reader wishes for some Account of the Demerits of Dr. John Aylife's State of the University of Oxford; or if it was a party business only that caused the severe sentence of expulsion to be passed on him by the University for his publishing of it. His name does not appear in the *Biographia Britannica*, or any other Biography, although author of the work in question, and two folios on the Canon and Civil Law. The Compiler of *Oxoniana* seems to have made a good deal of use of "The State of Oxford;" but says nothing of its Author, except the date of his expulsion.

W. P. enquires whether there is extant any antient Map or Survey of authority to determine the *Boundaries* of the Counties of England, with the Wapontakes, Hundreds, &c. &c. as settled by the celebrated Division of *Alfred*? Or, if nothing of that sort can be found, what Maps, more antient than those of Camden and Speed, are deemed, by competent Judges, of sufficient accuracy to ascertain the actual Bounds of the respective Counties of England, with their appropriate Districts or Sub-divisions?

Dr. H. asks, Who was supposed to have greatly assisted Sir Walter Raleigh in the Compilation of his History of the World? On what or whose authority, prior to 1698, is such a supposition founded? —— Also, How were the Cases of Spherical Trigonometry solved numerically before the invention of Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, &c.

Our Winchester Friend's Second Hints will be duly and attentively considered.

In answer to another Correspondent, there is no Work extant with "Engravings of the Churches in Suffolk."

Our Friend in Lower Seymour-street will always receive proper attention; but he must not be too impetuous; and may confidently rely on the fidelity of the Post-office. He is too Protéan to receive regular acknowledgments, which we can only make on particular occasions.

A Correspondent who assumes so *many various Signatures*, and is so extremely anxious lest his Communications should miscarry, need not be under any alarm: they all came safe; but it is impossible to use, or even to notice, every Article we receive.

From a very great number of Letters and Poems on the subject of the Jubilee a few of the most interesting are selected in pp. 899, 957.

Christianus in our next; with Mr. Nisbett; Mémoirs of Mr. Thicknesse; Mr. Fitz-Gerald's Ode; &c. &c. &c.

JUBILEE;

Or, Lines on the 25th of October, 1809, *being the Day on which our beloved* MONARCH *entered on the 50th Year of his Reign.*

By SAMUEL ELSDALE,
Author of "Short Pieces in Verse."

FAIR Orb of day, with heav'nly splendour bright,
Chase from yon crystal arch the shades [of Night;
Let brazen trumpets pour a shrill-ton'd voice,
To hail the day that bids our hearts re- [joice.
Let thund'ring cannons roar with loud acclaim,
Till ev'ry shore re-echo GEORGE's name;
At that lov'd name innum'rous shouts arise,
And loud huzzas ring through the vaulted skies.

Twice five-and-twenty years their course have run, [begun;
Since o'er our hearts his gracious reign
Beneath his sacred sway and mild command
Freedom and Plenty crown Britannia's land.

Her hardy offspring till her peaceful shore,
While round her coast the hostile thunders roar;
No fairer virgins through the world are found, [tive ground.
Than the sweet Nymphs who grace our na-

Our Merchants are like princes, ev'ry sea
Wafts the rich freight of British industry;
No hearts so gen'rous other lands can show,
To melt with Charity, with Valour glow.

On all alike Freedom her gifts bestows,
No slave can breathe the air which o'er her Island blows; [shore,
Soon as he springs on England's sacred
His chains are broken, Slav'ry galls no more.

Shrouded in storms the Fiend of Discord low'rs,
And deluges the world with bloody show'rs;
From land to land she drives her iron car,
Her fell attendants, Pestilence and War.

The murd'rous Corsican, with furious mind,
To death or bondage dooms all human kind;
Where'er his sanguinary hordes advance,
By force or fraud subdued, all bow to France.

Britons alone, triumphant in the field,
On land and ocean make the Tyrant yield;
A proud superiority they claim, [name,
And join a Moore's to Nelson's honour'd
Alike in death, alike in deathless fame.

May our lov'd Isle, for godlike deeds renown'd, [crown'd;
The pride and glory of the World be
May foreign wars, domestic quarrels cease,
And ev'ry clime be hush'd in smiling Peace!

Long may our gracious Sov'reign's rule extend, [friend;
The King of Freemen, and his people's
To Britain's cry may bounteous Heav'n give ear, [spare!
And GEORGE's Life, so lov'd, so honour'd,
God save the King, and grant him long to reign,
Britannia's guardian, monarch of the main!
And when that hour shall come, which comes to all, [recall,
When Heaven shall give the signal of
Still may his soul in endless Glory live,
And for an earthly crown a heav'nly Crown receive!

For the JUBILEE *on the 25th of* October, 1809, *when* HIS MAJESTY *entered the 50th Year of his Reign.*

TO the great Pow'r on Heaven's eternal throne, [raise;
Let GEORGE's subjects high their voices
And in a Nation's chorus grateful pay
The general tribute of their prayers and praise.

Glory to HIM whose potent arm protects
This favour'd Isle from her inveterate Foe!
Through a long period of successive years
Blest, her lov'd King's paternal care to know.

O Lord of Hosts! his sacred person keep,
Go forth with all his armies to the field,
Still grant his Fleets victorious on the sea,
And be this Realm's impenetrable shield.

The mild, yet firm Defender of thy Faith,
From youth to age hath he not kept thy laws?
Behold, from thy celestial place on high,
Thy faithful servant, and maintain his cause.

Extend his life to patriarchal years,
From tumult and sedition still defend,
In tranquil blessings let him close his reign,
In peace and honours to the grave descend.

And when th' inevitable hour shall come,
Which lays his venerable form to rest,
May he in Christian hope and joy expire,
"* His people blessing, by his people blest."
W. B.

*** The 3d, 4th, and 5th stanzas are taken from another poem, by the same writer, as peculiarly appropriate to the present occasion.

PARAPHRASE OF THE PRAYER APPOINTED FOR THE 25TH.

O THOU, Omnipotent supreme!
From whom proceeds or life or death;
Thy mercies are our constant theme,
Thy praise employs our every breath.

'Tis thine to stretch life's scanty span,
Thy richest blessings to display;
Thou canst extend the years of man,
Or thou abridge his earthly stay.

---

* Pope's Homer.

To

To Thee we offer cheerful praise,
To Thee our grateful thanks we give;
Thou hast preserv'd our Sov'reign's days,
And bid the Lord's Anointed live.

Thro' sev'n times sev'n revolving years,
Thou hast upheld his rightful sway;
'Midst dire alarms and hostile fears,
And millions fall'n in life's decay.

And still may Thine Almighty care,
Watch o'er and shield him from his foes!
Let him thy choicest favors share,
And in the eve of life repose!

From threat'ning shafts that daily fly,
Be Thou his firm, his sure defence;
From dangers that in secret lie,
Guard him by Thine Omnipotence!

Instruct his councils, give them zeal;
Illume them through their mazy way;
And thus promote our country's weal,
And guide us to a brighter day!

And when 'tis Thine unerring will,
To bid War's horrid dangers cease;
Let gratitude our bosoms fill,
To Him who gives the nations Peace.

Then pour thy mercies all around,
On us, our friends, and e'en our foes;
Let all in joyful strains abound,
And none Thy sacred will oppose.

T. G.

Brick-court, Temple, Oct. 18.

Mr. Urban,

AT a time when the public mind is intent on devising the best means of celebrating the Accession of our aged Sovereign to the Throne, I was pleased by being favoured with a copy of a Song, breathing the good old English Spirit, written on his Coronation.

These stanzas form one of the Juvenile productions of Dr. Joseph Brown, a native of Cumberland, who has resided many years at Islington: a few copies of them were printed by Mr. Shepherd, who had recently erected the first Printing Press that was established in the populous Town and Port of Whitehaven, where, being set to music, and dignified by the name of "*an Ode*," they were sung, accompanied by the Band of the Harmonic Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in an assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, at the Lodge, then (September 22, 1761) situate near the Quay. I am, &c. T. A. Yeates.

NO more her Prince* Britannia mourns,
This day her wonted smile returns;
This day King George the Third is crown'd; [sound.
"God save the King!" the heav'ns re-
"Charlotte's your Queen!" Britannia cries, [the skies;
"Charlotte's your Queen!" resound
"Charlotte's your Queen! great George's bride!
"To ev'ry Virtue,—ev'ry Grace allied."

Chorus.

Commerce shall spread her amplest sail,
Freedom shall fix her standard here,
Ceres her grateful sons ne'er fail,
And George and Charlotte reign, for many a circling year.

What though the Gallic Tyrant boast,
And threaten to invade our coast;
Surely Belleisle* has plainly shewn,
He knows not how to guard his own;
Yet if, for perfidy renown'd,
Lewis land his slaves on British ground,
The base intruders soon shall feel
The dire effects of our well-temper'd steel.
Commerce shall, &c.

In all our ranks, the cry shall be,
"Or give us Death, or Victory,
"Till George command the War to cease,
"And give the World a lasting Peace."
Britons†! let mirth and joy abound,
Charlotte and George, this day are crown'd;
Long may they bear imperial sway,
And promptly we with loyal hearts obey.

Commerce shall spread her amplest sail,
Freedom shall fix her standard here,
Ceres her grateful sons ne'er fail,
And George and Charlotte reign, for many a circling year.

* King George the Second.

ON AN OLD GIBRALTAR SOLDIER.

Written Sept. 13*th*, 1809,
The 27*th Anniversary of the* Grand Attack.
By One.

HIS face was Roman—but his man'y‡ form
As good old English stuff as ever grew;
Fitted to lead or stem a martial storm,
Such as stern Calpe's "*Salamanders*" knew.

But now, alas! his harmless gibes are o'er,
That playful turn—for ever winning friends, [gore;
Which threw a charm on *hungry* days of
And, undiminish'd, with the present blends.

For, though old Time strews silver o'er the head, [trac'd,
Thoughts long *embay'd* are easily re-
Clinging to soul—by strong remembrance fed,
While later scenes, and later, are effac'd.

* Belleisle, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Britanny had recently surrendered to the British arms.

† "Born and educated a Briton." See His Majesty's first Speech to Parliament.

‡ A Lieutenant of Grenadiers.

And

Art shall our Comrade mingle with the dust? [*gone?*"
No fellow Soldier say—"*alas! he's*
No!—This shall be his monume tal bust,
And moulder only with the mould'ring stone.

Tread lightly—lightly—when ye hither come; [ture flow!
Embalm those risings which from Na-
The hallow'd privilege of—a Veteran's tomb
Orders—*attention!*—towards the trunk below.

Then turn thee where—the varied legends tell— [prospects fade."
How "man and youth, 'midst brightest Ere "humble worth"—there "intellec-
tual" fell: [Maid!
And "sweet Simplicity"—Cœlestial

Such to the pensive say—or seem to say,
"Go!—trim thy little lamp, and keep it clear; [clay,
"Ere long thou too shalt mix with mother
"A crumbling neighbour to the hud-
dled here." A RAMBLER!

MUTUAL LOVE.

WHILE on thy bosom I recline,
Enraptur'd still to call thee mine,
To call thee mine for life;
I glory in the sacred ties,
Which modern wits and fools despise,
Of Husband and of Wife.

One mutual flame inspires our bliss,
The tender look, the melting kiss,
Ten years have not destroy'd.
Some sweet sensation, ever new,
Springs up, and proves the maxim true
That Love can ne'er be cloy'd.

Have I a wish? 'tis all for thee,
Hast thou a wish? 'tis all for me.
So soft our moments move,
That angels look with ardent gaze,
Well pleas'd to see our happy days,
And bid us live and love —

If cares arise, and cares will come,
Thy bosom is my softest home,
I lull them there to rest—
And is there aught disturbs my Fair?
I bid her sigh out all her care,
And lose it on my breast.

Have I a joy? 'tis all her own,
Or her's or mine, 'tis *all but one.*
Our hearts are so entwin'd,
That, like the ivy round the tree,
Bound up in closest amity,
'Tis death to be disjoin'd.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 16.

THE poetical world has recently lost a true brother, in the late DR. DOWNMAN. His didactic poem on INFANCY will always be considered as a work of permanent value, teaching the duties of a young Mother. His Tragedies have, perhaps, not yet received their full measure of fame; not indeed adapted for the theatre, they interest in the closet; and he aims at restoring the noble genius of the golden age of our dramatic Bards, by their higher strains of feeling, combined with that familiar, yet forcible diction, requisite in dramatic composition.

Of this estimable Poet, and most excellent man, I possess an unpublished critical Epistle, written many years ago, when I happened, in the freedom of conversation, to be more prodigal in my panegyric on the most eloquent French authors, than his taste, and more particularly his patriotism, approved. He was of opinion, that the light and tender Vines of the Seine would not form an ornamental appendage to British Oaks.

This critical Epistle I think well deserving of preservation; the verses are not highly polished, but he was careless of the minuter graces of Poetry; and revision was the only poetical labour he disliked. There is something novel in the subject; and it is marked by strength of conception, while the didactic flow of the verse does not diminish the truths it impresses.

Yours, &c. ***

A POETICAL EPISTLE TO ***,
ON HIS PARTIALITY FOR FRENCH WRITERS.

Written in 1791,
By the late Dr. DOWNMAN, *of* Exeter.

IF from the Gallic Worthies whom you praise
My verse withholds an equal share of bays,
Attribute it to my untravel'd mind,
Which, still within its native Isle confin'd,
Views every object there with partial sight,
And asks no fairer region of delight.
With polish'd manners you would join in vain [TAIGNE.
The smut of RABELAIS, coarseness of MON-
To sage BOILEAU what *genuine* strains belong?
From Horace, and Tassoni, flow'd his song.
Pope from their open fountain likewise drew: [due!
What mighty thanks are to the Frenchman
Before RACINE, e'en in our James's time,
Old Beaumont taught the couplet and the rhime,
Deny'd the stanza's boasted power to please,
And wrote with equal elegance and ease.
His flow'rs from MONTESQUIEU I will not tear,
The wreath he merits let him ever wear;
Yet must he own, beneath our English skies
He saw the brightest and the sweetest rise;
Yes, o'er this land of Lawgivers were spread
The fairest blossoms which adorn'd his head, [ground;
The Laws here triumph'd in their native
The spirit, and the substance, here he found.

VOLTAIRE

Voltaire might aim his irony and wit;
Yet, often while the mark he strove to hit,
The arrow on the shooter's breast recoil'd,
His art was frustrated, his fancy foil'd.
While he his many-mingled simples press'd,
He saw not poison in the juice confess'd.
Deep drank his Country of the envenom'd bowl,
And madness now fires each licentious soul.
Rousseau a Frenchman! He despis'd the name,
On other sentiments he built his fame;
Not for Parisian converse was he born,
Their music and their manners were his scorn.
Fancying the spacious Universe he lov'd,
In his small sphere, a Misanthrope he rov'd;
A victim to his discontent and pride,
Without a real friend he liv'd and dy'd.
By these instructors was our judgment form'd? warm'd?
By these our taste inspir'd, our fancy fire,
Doubtless from them our flimsy novels rose,
From them such verse as Della Crusca's flows;
From them our frigid plays, with plots so deep,
Which run nine nights, and sink in endless flows?
sleep.
But, long ere they began their fated course,
Ours was wit, genius, elegance, and force.
Ere they a single sprig of grace had won,
Boccacio, Dante, Ariosto, shone; fire,
From Greece and Virgil, Tasso caught his
And strung for high heroic notes the lyre.
Sunk in barbarian ignorance was France,
Taste had not darted there her slightest glance, dews,
When Spain, besprinkled with Castalian
Beheld her Epic and her Comic Muse;
When Wit and Humour to Cervantes gave
To free from madning errantry the brave;
When Tagus heard the trump which Camoens blew,
As to Heaven's glorious arch aloft he flew;
When Spenser pour'd his energy of strain,
And all the polish'd Virtues join'd his train;
When Surrey, form'd in camps or courts to shine,
Tun'd his melodious notes to Geraldine;
O'er ev'ry Bard when Milton fix'd his rule,
The noblest pupil of the Italian school.
But who to Shakspeare gave that magic skill
To turn and wind the passions at his will?
What masters form'd his bold, his ardent mind?
Greeks, Romans, and Italians, lag behind;
France and her sons are wrapp'd in pale despair,
At what immense an interval—Voltaire!
Bacon untutor'd shot his fulgid ray,
And the dark wilds of Science blaz'd with day.
By whom was Locke's perspicuous design'd,
When he unravel'd all the powers of mind?
Who taught our Newton Nature's laws to trace? displace,
Who bade his hands that antient veil
Which none e'er rais'd before from Isis' face? flows?
In France, what Genius, what Invention
What is her utmost boast but polish'd prose? sublime?
Where has she reach'd the nervous, the
Her best of Poetry is Prose in rhime.
Her pigmy merits let her still possess,
Her art of writing is the art of dress.
Easy, familiar, sprightly,—lo! she plays,
And turns a thought a thousand diff'rent ways—
With many a lily decks her barren ground,
And many blooming roses scatters round.
But this allow'd—I grant her not a name,
"Dear as Achaian worth to letter'd fame."
In vain your much-lov'd Nation you advance;
She ever was, and ever will be, France.
Like Greece or Britain never can she shine;
Ours are the great Originals divine.

THE BAG OF THE BEE.

(From an old English Poet.)

About the sweet bag of a Bee
Two Cupids fell at odds;
And whose the pretty prize should be
They vow'd to ask the Gods.
Which Venus hearing thither came,
And for their boldness stript them,
And taking thence from each his flame
With rods of myrtle whipt them.
Which done to still their wanton cries,
When quiet grown she 'd seen them,
She kiss'd and wip'd their dove-like eyes,
And gave the bag between them.

INSCRIPTION,

By General Fitzpatrick, *in a Temple erected to Friendship, in Mr.* Fox's *Garden at* Chertsey.

The Star whose radiant beams adorn
With vivid light the rising morn,
The season chang'd with milder ray,
Cheers the calm hour of parting day:
So Friendship, of the generous breast
The earliest and the latest guest,
In youthful prime with ardour glows,
And sweetens Life's serener close.
Benignant Power, in this retreat
O deign to fix thy tranquil seat,
Where, rais'd above the dusky vale,
Thy fav'rites brighter suns shall hail,
And from life's busy scenes remote
To thee their cheerful hours devote,
Nor waste a transient thought to know,
What cares disturb the crowd below!

On seeing a French *Watch round the Neck of a beautiful young Woman.*

Mark what we gain from foreign lands,
Time cannot now be said to linger,
Allow'd to lay his two rude hands,
Where others dare not lay a finger!

Pro-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Commons, *June* 12.

Mr. *Vansittart* proposed his financial resolution relative to the amount of the National Debt, &c. The resolution was read *pro formâ*, and the debate upon it adjourned.

On the third reading of the Seats in Parliament Bill, Sir *T. Turton* said, that, in its passage through the Committee, he thought the Bill had been much deteriorated, especially by the omission of the oath, and by the introduction of the term "express agreement." It still contained one good principle, however; the recognition that Parliament had in itself the power of its own regeneration. He should therefore vote for the Bill, although he acknowledged that the hopes and expectations which he had cherished on its introduction had been very much disappointed in its progress.

Mr. *G. Johnston* declared he should vote against the Bill, because it was the first of a series of intended innovations, and an acknowledgement in itself that a change was necessary in the Constitution of the House of Commons.

Mr. *Windham* expressed himself to the same effect.

Mr. *Abercrombie* thought the influence of the Crown in that House ought to be diminished. This Bill, on the contrary, tended to add to that influence; and it was besides deficient in two points: 1st, from wanting an oath; and secondly, from the use of the word *express*, in the clause introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Adam* and Lord *A. Hamilton* were for deferring the further consideration of the Bill till next Session.

Messrs. *Tierney* and *Wilberforce* spoke against the Bill; which was supported by Messrs. *Curwen*, *Giddy*, *Perceval*, &c.

The House then divided on the third reading—Ayes 98, Noes 83.—Next upon the question that the Bill do now pass, Ayes 97, Noes 85; and upon the title, For the present title 133, against it 28—Majority 105.

June 13.

On the order of the day being read for the House going into a Committee on the Animal Cruelty Prevention Bill, Mr. *Windham* stated, at some length, his objections to it; and declared that he did not consider it of sufficient importance to call for an Act of Legislation, and particularly one of so novel a kind as this was. He was of opinion, that the Bill would open a dreadful source of arbitrary vexation. In fact, any man who wished either to gratify private spleen, or indulge the ambition of seeming virtue, would have nothing more to do than proceed to an undefined accusation of any person he may find convenient. Great censure would alight upon a poor man for whipping-up his fatigued horse to the discharge of his duty, while the man who a little before had been riding for the creation of an appetite, overlooked the application of his spur to the sides of his own horse. Thus men would never be wanting to exercise all the Christian virtues at the expence of others. He should object to the ambiguity also in which the Bill was worded. Was it not as malicious an act if a horse was wantonly disabled in hunting, as in the soberer occupation of the farmer? Yet we had heard, that on such a day the hounds threw out at such a place—fine running—and a number of horses thrown behind, three in at the death, and three killed in the chace. And the account closed with remarking, that it was a glorious day's sport. Would we send such offenders as these to the House of Correction? If not, where was the fairness of the Bill? He should conclude by moving, that the Bill be committed on this day three months.

Messrs. *Perceval* and *Giddy*, though friendly to the principle of the Bill, opposed it, as tending to establish a system of indefinite jurisprudence, verging to tyranny.

Sir *S. Romilly*, Lord *Porchester*, Messrs. *W. Smith*, *Jekyl*, and *Morris*, supported it.

On a division, there appeared—For the Speaker's leaving the Chair 40, against it 27.

House of Lords, *June* 15.

The Royal Assent was notified, by Commission, to about 30 public and private Bills. Among the former were, the Irish Glebe-houses, English and Irish Spirits, Vote of Credit, Bankrupt Laws Amendment, Manchester Water-Works, and Irish Militia Regulation Bills, &c.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett*, to prevent those ambiguities and misconceptions of which he had so much reason to complain, was now prepared to state, *how* far he was inclined to go on the subject of Reform. The first article of his plan was, that Freeholders, Householders, and others, subject to direct taxation to the State, the Church, or the Poor, should be entitled to vote. The second would prescribe a convenient division of the places entitled to send Members to Parliament; and that each subdivision should return a Member. By the third,

third, he would have the elections taken in the several parishes, and Parliament reduced to a Constitutional duration. The adoption of this plan would prevent the usual inconveniences; for all the elections might be terminated in one day. He should not trespass any longer upon their patience, but submit the following motion, "Resolved, That this House will, at an early period of next Session, take into its consideration the state of the Representation."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* spoke against the motion. On a division, there appeared for the Motion 15, against it 74.

Sir *C. Bunbury* proposed the House going into a Committee on the Animals' Cruelty Prevention Bill; which being opposed, on a division there appeared, Ayes 27, Noes 57. The Bill was consequently lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 19.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Irish Militia Regulation, Insolvent Debtors, and to several other Public and Private Bills.

In the Commons the same day, Sir *Thomas Turton* moved the following Resolutions:—"That this House doth not concur with the Report of its Committee appointed to investigate into the abuses of East India Patronage, in that part which stated—that, in consequence of information before them, it would be immediately necessary to recall certain persons who by undue means had obtained their appointments, and declare them incapable of holding hereafter any situation in the same; and that the House considers such a measure one of extreme severity, as directed against persons either innocent or ignorant of the offence; and that it is repugnant to British justice and the common rights of humanity."

Messrs. *Windham, Stephens, Moore, Hutchinson,* and Sir *S. Romilly,* supported the Resolutions; which were opposed by Mess. *Perceval, Dundas, Grant, Thornton, Lushington,* and the *Attorney-General;* and subsequently negatived by a majority of 42.

Mr. *Wardle,* after a few preliminary observations, entered into the statement of which he had given notice, and by which 11 millions might be annually saved to the publick. Adverting to the documents on the table, he observed that the expenditure of the year ending Jan. 1, 1808, was 71,989,000*l.*; and that for the year ending the 1st day of Jan. 1809, 79,391,000*l.*; being an increase of 7,400,000*l.* in one year of the public expenditure. On investigating the subject, he was convinced that a material saving might be made by reducing the establishment of the household troops. They consisted of three Regiments, viz. the Blues, consisting of 654 men, and two Regiments of Horse Guards, of 841. It was well known that these troops, especially the former, had been for some years wholly unemployed, except for purposes of parade—now he thought, if 500 were kept for parade, it would be a greater number than what was really useful. Of Dragoon Guards and Light Dragoons, there were employed at home, 23,499 men; this establishment, in the opinion of military men, might be reduced to 15,000 horses and 18,000 men; by which, a saving would be effected of 340,000*l.* a year. The foreign corps, with artillery, consisted of 24,570 men, and maintained at an expence of 1,003,000*l.* *per annum*; under a proper system of national representation, these corps would be disbanded, and the country saved the expence. The Royal Staff Corps, which had been formed of late years, ought to be re-united to the Engineer Establishment. The Militia of the United Kingdom amounted to 109,000 men, the annual expence of maintaining whom was 3,000,000*l.* If one half of these men were allowed to be absent from their regiments during the harvest months, which would be infinitely serviceable to the agriculture of the country, the annual saving thereby effected would be 300,000*l.* Fifteen of the Militia Regiments (chiefly Welsh) were very small corps. If these were incorporated, a saving would accrue of 20,000*l.* a year, and the establishment would be placed upon a better footing. The next point to which he should advert, was one which was very expensive, and, in his mind, totally useless; he meant the Local Militia. By the estimate on the table, it appeared that the expence for the pay while embodied, was 456,532*l.*; for the Staff, while not embodied, no less a sum than 306,960*l.*; for clothing, 417,831*l.*; for allowances and contingencies, 36,800*l.*; making in the whole, the annual expence of 1,219,803*l.* Of this sum, 700,000*l.* might easily be saved.—The Volunteers had been paid 24,000*l.* for going into the Local Militia—a sum which was surely enormous for a mere exchange of home service. A million of money was required annually for defraying the expence of the Volunteer Establishment—an expence which would be wholly unnecessary, if the old system were adhered to, of requiring Volunteers to serve without pay.—The Royal Waggon Train cost the country annually 48,993*l.* yet the waggons were totally useless, except for home service, for which they were never wanted. The maintenance of the Manks Fencibles ought also to be saved. The general annual expence of the Staff of the army, amounted to no less a sum than 449,649*l.* The expence of the Home Staff

for

for the present year, was 255,590*l.*; of this sum, 200,000*l.*, he pledged himself to prove, might be saved, and the remainder be more than was required to put the Staff of the country on a respectable footing. In the Recruiting Department, a saving of 300,000*l.* might be effected; and in the Army Agency, for which 61,071*l.* were now paid, the business might be done by adding an additional 10,000*l. per ann.* to the General Agency Office. In the Ordnance Department, 299,000*l.* might be very well deducted, as he should hereafter be able to prove. He should now advert to the money that had been lavished on Fortifications at home, 500,000*l. per annum* of which might, with tolerable management, be saved to the publick, as well as the whole of the expences in constructing military canals, Martello towers, &c. The Hon. Gentleman then said, that the following sums might be saved in the particular Departments: In the Commissariat, 500,000*l.*; Barrack, 350,000*l.*; in the Contract for Clothing, 170,000*l.*; Stamp Office, 100,000*l.*; Collecting the Revenue in Ireland, 538,367*l.*; for Auditing the Public Accounts, 75,000*l.*; the Interest of 10 millions and a half placed in the Bank, together with the Interest of the sum appropriated to paying off the National Debt, 710,000*l.*; in Pensions and Sinecures, 822,960*l.*; and for Bounties, 526,807*l.* In Mr. Palmer's time, the expence of the Post-Office amounted to 200,000*l.* it was now 400,000*l.* a year; he thought he could make a saving here. He then spoke of the expences incurred in establishing a new Mint: a house had been unnecessarily given to the President of the Board of Controul, which cost the nation 9000*l.* and, in addition to that, 3000*l.* had been expended in repairing one in the Adelphi. About a million and a half had been sent in Army Extraordinaries to our Colonies, while 16,000*l.* had been sent to Sierra Leone. The Fishery of Cape Breton now cost us no inconsiderable sum in bounties, though in 1745 it did not contribute less than 1,000,000*l.* to the revenue of France, while it employed 28,000 men. The expenditure for Ireland in the last four years of the American War, did not exceed 400,000*l.* annually. In 1799, it amounted to 2,000,000*l.* and since that period it had been doubled, and now amounted to 4,000,000*l.* Since 1799, 2,000,000*l.* had been added to keep those in check who, if allowed a proper and constitutional indulgence, would be very far from standing in need of such a force to bind them to England.

Mr. *Huskisson* observed, that the Hon. Gentleman seemed to consider it his duty to come forward on the last night of the Session, to make a shew of saving the country 11,000,000*l.*; and, by disseminating such an idea, excite discontent in the country, by raising public expectation so high, that it could not be satisfied. The Hon. Gentleman had spoken as if he would not have come forward, had he not been challenged and defied to prove the truth of the assertion he had made. It was rather extraordinary that he, a guardian of the interests of the publick, should not think it worth his while to save the country 11,000,000*l.* annually, unless challenged to prove the assertions he had made were not without foundation. Mr. Huskisson then entered into some statements to prove the fallacy of Mr. W.'s assertions; after which, a variety of papers were moved for, and granted; and it was understood to be Mr. Wardle's intention to make the evidence as applicable as possible by the next meeting of Parliament.

An account of all livings and benefices under 150*l.* was ordered to be laid before the House.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 20.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Judges Salaries, Strand Bridge, Sale of Offices' Prevention, and several other Public Bills.

June 21.

The Usher of the Black Rod was sent to the House of Commons, to desire the attendance of that Hon. House to hear his Majesty's Commission read, for giving the Royal Assent to the Local Militia Regulation Bill, and to the Commission for proroguing the Parliament; both of which being done, the *Lord Chancellor*, in the name of the Commission, and by order of his Majesty, addressed the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen, We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled, by the state of the Public Business, to release you from your laborious attendance in Parliament. His Majesty doubts not that on your return into your respective Counties, you will carry with you a disposition to inculcate, both by instruction and example, a spirit of attachment to those established Laws and that happy Constitution, which it has ever been His Majesty's anxious wish to support and to maintain, and upon which, under Providence, depend the Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, We have it in command from His Majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the Services of the present year; and to express the satisfaction which His Majesty derives from your having been enabled to provide for those Services without any great or immediate addition to the burthens upon His People.

His

His Majesty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt attention to His wishes respecting an increased Provision for the poorer Clergy; an object in the highest degree interesting to His Majesty's feelings, and deserving the favourable consideration of Parliament.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen, The atrocious and unparalleled act of violence and treachery by which the Ruler of France attempted to surprize and to enslave the Spanish Nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable resistance against the Usurpation and Tyranny of the French Government, has, at the same time, awakened in other Nations of Europe a determination to resist, by a new effort, the continued and increasing encroachments on their safety and independence. Although the uncertainty of all human events, and the vicissitudes attendant upon War, forbid too confident an expectation of a satisfactory issue to the present struggle against the Common Enemy of Europe, His Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the splendid and important success which has recently crowned the Arms of the Emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished conduct of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles. To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance, His Majesty has directed us to assure you, that He is determined to continue His most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with Him in considering that every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence and security of other Nations is no less conducive to the true interests than it is becoming the character and honour of Great Britain."

The Parliament was then prorogued.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, Sept. 4. The following Dispatches were yesterday received from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Stuart, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th July last.

My Lord, In my Dispatch to your Lordship of the 9th ult. from Milazzo, I did myself the honour to acquaint you with a project which I had formed, in concert with Rear-admiral Martin, to make such a movement as, although it should produce no issue of achievement to ourselves, might still operate a diversion in favour of our Austrian allies, under the heavy pressure of reverse with which we had learned, at the period, they were bravely, but unequally struggling.—The first measure that suggested itself to our contemplation was, a menace upon the kingdom and the capital of Naples; and, the army as within detailed being embarked, we sailed under convoy of his Majesty's ships Canopus, Spartiate, Warrior, and some frigates and smaller vessels, on the 11th of last month, leaving orders to the division of his Sicilian Majesty's troops, which had been placed under my conduct, and were waiting my instructions at Palermo, under the command of Lieut.-gen. de Bourcard, to proceed to a given rendezvous. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, I found at our subsequent junction, had embarked with this division. Our appearance on the coast of Calabria, which we reached on the morning of the 13th, had the effect of inducing the body of the Enemy stationed in that province to abandon, for the purposes of immediate concentration, the greater part of their posts along the shore, when those upon the line opposite Messina were seized and disarmed by a corps under Lieut.-col. Smith, who had been detached from the fleet immediately after our sailing from Milazzo, with provisionary orders for that purpose. Major-gen. Mackenzie, who had sailed with me, as designed to bear a part in this Expedition, returned also at my request about this period, for the general superintendance of these services, as well as to hold the general command in Sicily, which becomes a charge so important during the term of our present operations.—On the 24th ult. the advanced division of the British and Sicilian fleet, namely, that which contained the British troops, anchored off Cape Miseno, in the vicinity of Baia, when our preparations were immediately made for a debarkation upon the Island of Ischia; and the necessary arrangements and dispositions of boats being entrusted by the Admiral to Sir F. Laforey, a descent was forced on the following morning by the troops named in the margin*, commanded by Major-gen. Mac Farlane, under the immediate fire of his Majesty's ships Warrior and Success, aided by the British and Sicilian gun-boats, in the face of a formidable chain of batteries, with which every accessible part of the shore was perfectly fortified. These were turned, and successively abandoned, as our troops gained their footing. About 250 or 300 men of the first *legere*, in the first instance fell into our hands. Gen. Colonna, who commanded, retired with his principal force into the Castle, where he rejected a summons from Major-gen. Mac Farlane, and held out until the 30th ult. when, a

* Troops that landed under the command of Major-gen. Mac Farlane, assisted by the Hon. Brig.-gen. Lumley:—1st Bat. Light Infantry, 850; 2d Bat. Light Infantry (foreign), 320; 81st Regt. 600; Corsican Rangers, 400; Detachment Calabrian Free Corps, 150; Artillery Staff Corps, &c. 50—amounting to 2380 men; with four 6-pounders, and two howitzers.

breach-

breaching battery having been erected against his works, be surrendered upon terms of Capitulation. As it was conjectured by the Admiral and myself that the success and promptitude with which the landing upon Ischia was effected, might probably operate an influence upon the adjacent garrison of Procida, a summons was immediately sent to the Commandant thereof, who, in the course of the day, submitted to our proposed terms—an event which contributed most fortunately to the almost entire capture or destruction of a flotilla of about 40 heavy gun-boats, which attempted their passage during the night and following morning to Naples from Gaeta, and expected to find protection, as well as co-operation, under the artillery of the fortress, in their passage through the narrow streight that separates the Island from the Main.—This important service was executed by Capt. Staines, of his Majesty's ship Cyane, assisted by the Espoir sloop, and the British and Sicilian gun-boats. It is with regret I add, that in a subsequent intrepid attack upon the frigate and corvette of the Enemy in the Bay, the above gallant Officer has received a wound, which must for some time deprive the service of his assistance.—The amount of prisoners who have fallen into our hands already exceeds 1500 regular troops, exclusive of their killed and wounded, both of military and marine, in different partial encounters, which we have reason to think are considerable. Among the prisoners are a General of Brigade, two Colonels, and upwards of 70 Officers of progressive ranks. Nearly 100 pieces of ordnance, with their corresponding stores, have also become our capture. It is with much greater satisfaction, however, my Lord, than any that can be derived from these local or momentary advantages, that I contemplate our success in the material and important object of diversion for which this Expedition was designed. A considerable body of troops which had been recently detached from Naples as a reinforcement to the army in Upper Italy, as well as almost the whole of the troops which had been sent into the Roman States to aid the late usurpation of the Papal dominions, were precipitately recalled on our first appearance on the coast; and I venture to hope, that the check which has been operated, and which I shall endeavour to preserve, will have already, though remotely, contributed to support the efforts of our brave allies. The preponderating regular force which the Enemy has now assembled in the contiguity of Naples, aided by a large body of national guards, preclude the hope at this moment of any attack upon the capital. But our footing upon these healthy islands (which were essentially necessary to us as a temporary lodgment as well as depôt), in affording us the earliest means of information, is also a position from which we can profit from circumstance, and can move with facility and promptitude to ulterior objects; while our Enemy, who are observing us from the unwholesome plains of Baia, must be kept on the alert by the uncertainty of our operations, and harassed by the necessity of corresponding with our every movement.—A flotilla of gun-boats, which I found it necessary to fit out at Messina to aid the army in that narrow Streight, under the direction of Capt. Reade, of the Q.-M.-General's department, has acquired the approbation of the Admiral by their conduct upon this service. Capt. Cameron, of the 21st regiment, who commanded a division of these boats, is unfortunately among the few who have fallen. The harmony and perfect concert that have subsisted between the naval and military branches upon this duty, and between his Majesty's forces and those of his Sicilian Majesty; the great disposition to concurrence and support which I have received from Lieut.-gen. Lord Forbes, and the other General Officers, the able arrangements of the Adjutant-general's and the Q.-M.-general's departments under Major-gen. Campbell and Lieut.-col. Bunbury, as well as those of the Ordnance branches, under Lieut.-cols. Bryce and Lemoine; the providence of the Commissariat and Medical departments under Mr. Burgman and Dr. Franklin; and the zeal, readiness, and good will of the army throughout, are the means by which I am prepared to avail myself of opportunities to prosecute further a service, the plans and progress hitherto of which I humbly hope will meet his Majesty's most gracious approbation. J. Stuart.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation of the castle of Ischia; the principal conditions of which were, that the garrison should march out with the honours of war, and be conducted as prisoners of war to Malta, there to be exchanged as soon as possible, and that none of the inhabitants should be molested for their political opinions.]

[Then follow the Articles of Capitulation of the Island of Procida, by which the Island was surrendered to his Sicilian Majesty, the garrison to be sent prisoners of war to Malta, there to be exchanged, private property to be respected, and the inhabitants not to be molested for their past political opinions.]

Killed and Wounded belonging to the Army under the Command of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Stuart, K. B. &c. between the 24th and 30th of June.

Ischia, July 4. 21st Foot, 1 subaltern killed.—6th Batt. 18th King's Germ. Legg. 1 rank and file (rifleman) killed; 3 rank and file (1 rifleman) wounded.—Corsican Rangers

Rangers, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.—Calabrian Free Corps, 1 bugle, 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant wounded.—Army Flotilla, 2 marines killed; 2 marines wounded.—Total, 1 subaltern, 1 bugle, 2 rank and file, 2 marines killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, 2 marines wounded. Officers killed and wounded: 21st Foot, Lieut. Cameron, doing duty with the flotilla, killed.—Corsican Rangers, Capt. Arata, wounded. J. Campbell, Major-gen. A. G.

[Here follows a Return of Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores taken in the Islands of Ischia and Procida, viz.—In Ischia, 47 brass and iron guns, and a great quantity of round, case, and grape shot.—In Procida, 51 iron and brass guns, and an immense quantity of shot of various descriptions.]

[A second Dispatch, from Lieut.-gen. Stuart, here follows, dated Ischia, July 9, stating that Lieut.-col. Smith having been detached with the 10th and the 21st Regiments, and the Chasseurs Britanniques, with orders to occupy and disarm the posts upon the Streights opposite to Messina upon the retreat of the Enemy, was in the first instance unsuccessful in his attempt to reduce the Castle of Scylla, from the sudden re-appearance of a large preponderating force of the Enemy, which constrained Lieut.-col. S. to raise the siege, and embark for Messina, without, however, sustaining any other loss than that of his besieging train. It fortunately, however, proved only a sacrifice of the moment; for, by official reports from Major-gen. Mackenzie, it appears that on the night of the 2d, the Enemy, from some sudden panick, retreated again from the coast, having previously blown up the works of Scylla, and not only left the captured stores, but an immense quantity of ordnance and stores of their own, which had been placed in depôt. Major-gen. Mackenzie mentions in particular, that 30 pieces of brass cannon had been thrown from the rock into the sea, from whence there could be no difficulty in raising them, the water being extremely shallow. These stores had been progressively assembling, by means of coasting navigation, for a considerable time past, as preparatory to the long menaced and really intended invasion of the kingdom of Sicily.]

Return of Casualties in the Division of the Army under the orders of Lieut.-col. Smith, 27th Regt. from the 15th to the 28th of June.

Royal Artillery, 1 mule killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 4 horses, 11 mules, missing.—10th Foot, 2 rank and file missing.—21st Foot, 1 captain, 1 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file, prisoners; 7 rank and file missing.—Chasseurs Britanniques, 13 rank and file missing.—Dillon's Regiment, 2 rank and file missing.—Total, 1 captain, 1 rank and file, 1 mule, killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file, prisoners; 24 rank and file, 4 horses, 11 mules, missing.

Names of the Officers killed and taken prisoners:—21st Foot, Capt. Hunter, killed; Captains Mackay and Conran, Lieutenants M'Nab and Mackay, taken prisoners. J. Campbell, Major-gen.

[This Gazette also contains the Copy of a Dispatch from Major-gen. Carmichael, announcing the surrender of the City of St. Domingo to the United British and Spanish Forces on the 7th July. The English force employed on this occasion consisted of troops from Jamaica, which place they left on the 7th June, landed at St. Domingo on the 28th; and in consequence of demonstrations made by Gen. Carmichael for storming the City, the French General Barquier capitulated. The terms were, that the troops should march out with the honours of war, but surrender as prisoners of war, and be sent to France to be exchanged. The Officers to retain their swords and wearing apparel, and be sent to France on their parole not to serve until exchanged. Private property to be respected, and public property to be given an account of.—Not a man was lost either by shot or sickness. The city and fortress have since been delivered up to the Spaniards to garrison.]

Downing-street, Sept. 7. Dispatches of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received.

Truxillo, Aug. 20.

My Lord, I wrote some days ago a letter to the French Commander in chief, which I sent to him by Lieutenant-colonel Walters, to request his care and attention to the wounded officers and soldiers of the British army, who had fallen into his hands, in return for the care and attention which I had paid to the French officers and soldiers who had fallen into my hands at different times; and that he would allow money to be sent to the officers; and that officers, who should not be deemed prisoners of war, might be sent to superintend and take care of the soldiers, till they should recover from their wounds, when the officers should be sent to join the British army. I received a very civil answer from Marshal Mortier, promising that every care should be taken, and every attention paid to the British officers and soldiers who were wounded; but stating, that he could not answer upon the other demands contained in my letter, having been obliged to refer them to the Commander in Chief. Since the receipt of

of this letter, Mr. Dillon the assistant Commissary has arrived from Talavera, having been taken prisoner near Cevolla on the 27th of July, previous to the action, and having been allowed to come away. He reports that the British officers and soldiers who are wounded, are doing remarkably well, and are well fed and taken care of; indeed, he says, preferably to the French troops. I propose to send Col. Walters with another flag of truce to-morrow morning, and a letter to the Commander in Chief of the French army, requesting that a sum of money which I shall send may be given to the officers; and I shall endeavour to establish a cartel of exchange as soon as possible. A. Wellesley.

Truxillo, Aug. 21.

My Lord, When I marched from Talavera on the 3d instant, with a view to oppose the French corps which we had heard had passed through the Puerto de Banos, and had arrived at Plasencia, Sir Robert Wilson was detached upon the left of the army, towards Escalona; and, before I marched on that morning, I put him in communication with the Spanish General Cuesta, who, it had been settled, was to remain at Talavera. I understood that Gen. Cuesta put Sir Robert in communication with his advanced guard, which retired from Talavera on the night of the 4th. Sir R. Wilson, however, did not arrive at Valada till the night of the 4th, having made a long march through the mountains; and as he was then six leagues from the bridge of Arzo Bispo, and had to cross the high road from Oropesa to Talavera, of which the Enemy was in possession, he conceived that he was too late to retire to Arzo Bispo, and he determined to move by Venta St. Julien and Centinello towards the Tietar, and across that river towards the mountains which separate Castile from Estramadura. Some of Sir R. Wilson's dispatches having missed me, I am not aware by which of the passes he went through the mountains, but I believe by Tornavacas. He arrived, however, at Banos on the 11th, and on the 12th was attacked and defeated by the French corps of Marshal Ney, which, with that of Soult, returned to Plasencia on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, that of Ney having since gone on towards Salamanca. I enclose Sir R. Wilson's account of the action. He has been very active, intelligent, and useful in the command of the Portuguese and Spanish corps with which he was detached from this army. Before the battle of the 28th of July, he has pushed his parties almost to the gates of Madrid, with which city he was in communication; and he would have been in Madrid, if I had not thought it proper to call him in, in expectation of that general action which took place on the 28th of July. He afterwards alarmed the Enemy on the right of his army; and, throughout the service, shewed himself to be an active and intelligent partizan, well acquainted with the country in which he was acting, and possessing the confidence of the troops which he commanded. Being persuaded that his retreat was not open by Arzo Bispo, he acted right in taking the road he did, with which he was well acquainted; and although unsuccessful in the action which he fought, (which may be well accounted for, by the superior numbers and description of the Enemy's troops), the action, in my opinion, does him great credit.

A. Wellesley.

Miranda de Castenar, Aug. 13.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I was on march yesterday morning on the road of Grenadelia from Aldea Neuva, to restore my communication with the allied army, when a peasant assured us, that a considerable quantity of dust which we perceived in the road of Plasencia, proceeded from the march of a body of the Enemy. I immediate returned and took post in front of Banos, with my pickets in advance of Aldea Neuva, selecting such points for defence as the exigency of the time permitted. The Enemy's cavalry advanced on the high road, and drove back my small cavalry posts; but a picket of Spanish infantry, which I had concealed, poured in on the cavalry a steady and well-directed fire, that killed and wounded many of them. The 200 Spanish infantry in advance of Aldea Neuva continued, under the direction of Colonel Grant and their officers, to maintain their ground most gallantly, until the Enemy's cavalry and chasseurs à cheval, in considerable bodies, appeared on both flanks, when they were obliged to retreat. The Enemy's chasseurs à cheval and cavalry advanced in great numbers in every direction, and pushed to cut off the legion posted between Aldea Neuva and Banos; but, by the steady conduct of officers and men, the Enemy could only advance gradually, and with a very severe loss from the commanding fire thrown on them. The Merida battalion, however, having given way on the right, a road was laid open, which cut behind our position, and I was obliged to order a retreat on the heights above Banos, when I was again necessitated to detach a corps, in order to scour the road of Ionte Major, by which I saw the Enemy directing a column, and which road turned altogether the Puerto de Banos, a league in our rear. At this time, Don Carlos Marquis de Estrague came up with his battalion of light infantry, and in the most gallant manner took post along the heights commanding the road of Banos, which enabled me to send some of the Merida battalion on the mountain on our

our left commanding the main road, and which the Enemy had tried to ascend. The battalion of light infantry, the detachment of the legion on its right, continued, notwithstanding the Enemy's fire of artillery and musketry, to maintain their ground; but, at six o'clock in the evening, three columns of the Enemy mounted the heights on our left, gained it, and poured such a fire on the troops below, that longer defence was impracticable, and the whole was obliged to retire on the mountains on our left, leaving open the main road, along which a considerable column of cavalry immediately poured. The battalion of Seville had been left at Bejar with orders to follow me next day; but when I was obliged to return, and the action commenced; I ordered it to Puerto Banos, to watch the Monte Major road, and the heights in the rear of our left. When the Enemy's cavalry came near, an officer and some dragoons called out to the commanding officer to surrender, but a volley killed him and his party, and then the battalion proceeded to mount the heights, in which movement it was attacked and surrounded by a column of cavalry and a column of infantry, but cut its way and cleared itself, killing a great many of the Enemy, especially of his cavalry. The Enemy is now passing to Salamanca with great expedition; I lament that I could no longer arrest his progress, but, when the enormous superiority of the Enemy's force is considered, and that we had no artillery, and that the Puerto de Banos on the Estremaduran side, is not a pass of such strength as on the side of Castille, especially without guns, I hope that a resistance for nine hours, which must have cost the Enemy a great many men, will not be deemed inadequate to our means. I have to acknowledge the services rendered me on this occasion by Col. Grant, Major Reiman, Don Fermen Marquis, Adjutant-Major of the Dragoons of Pavia, Capt. Charles and Mr. Bolman; and to express the greatest approbation of two companies of the Merida Battalions advanced in front, and of the commanding officer and soldiery of the Battalions of Seville, and the Portuguese Brigade. I have already noticed the distinguished conduct of Don Carlos, and his battalion merits the highest encomiums. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of our loss. From the nature of mountain warfare, many men are missing who cannot join for a day or two, but I believe the Enemy will only have to boast that he has achieved his passage, and his killed and wounded will be great diminution of his victory. ROBERT WILSON.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, &c. &c.

Next is an article describing some unimportant movements of Cuesta, and stating that that General resigned the command of the Spanish army on the 12th, on account of the bad state of his health. The command devolved upon General Eguia. The head quarters of the Spanish army were at Deleytosa. Venegas, being repulsed on the 11th, was obliged to retreat towards the Sierra Morena. The French force was distributed as follows: Marshal Victor's corps is divided between Talavera and La Mancha; Sebastiani's is in La Mancha; Marshal Mortier's at Oropesa, Arzobispo, and Navalmoral; Marshal Soult's at Plasencia; and Marshal Ney's at Salamanca.—"Distress for want of provisions," says Lord Wellington, "and its effects, have at last obliged me to move towards the frontiers of Portugal, in order to refresh my troops."

Lord Collingwood has transmitted two letters from Capt. Stewart of his Majesty's ship Seahorse, and one from Capt. Maxwell, of His Majesty's ship Alceste, detailing their proceedings on the coast of Italy. Capt. Stewart reports the destruction of the Enemy's forts on the small islands of Gianuti and Pianoso, in which services great gallantry appears to have been displayed. About 100 of the Enemy were made prisoners. One private marine of the Seahorse only was killed, and another wounded. Capt. Maxwell states the destruction of two gun-boats at Terrarina, by the Alceste and Cyane; the bringing off from a depôt of timber on the coast as much wood as the two ships could carry; and the demolition of three strong Martello towers by a detachment of seamen and marines.—Lord Collingwood at the same time communicates an account he had received from Capt. Duncan, of the Mercury, of the destruction of a number of trabaccolos and other vessels, on the beach of Rotti, near Manfredonia, by the boats of that ship, under Lieut. Gordon.

A letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood from Capt. Raitt, commander of his Majesty's sloop the Scout, gives an account of the boats of that sloop having carried an Enemy's battery near Cape Croisette, on the coast of France, and captured and destroyed seven sail of the Enemy's coasters, which had taken shelter under it. One man was killed, and five wounded.

Lord Collingwood has transmitted another Letter from Capt. Raitt, giving an account of a gallant attack made on the 15th July, by a party of seamen and marines, under the direction of Lieut. Battersby, on a strong battery, which commanded the port of Carry, between Marseilles and the Rhone. The fort was carried without any loss on our side, and all the guns in it spiked; five of the Enemy were killed, and seven made prisoners.

Lord Collingwood has transmitted a letter

ter from Capt. Brenton of his Majesty's ship the Spartan, giving an account of the reduction of the citadel and batteries on the island of Lussin, on the coast of Croatia, on the 10th of May last, by that ship acting in concert with a detachment of Austrian troops, under the command of Lieut.-col. Baron Ocharnick. The garrison, consisting of one hundred and seventy men, was compelled to surrender at discretion.

Lord Collingwood has also inclosed a letter from Capt. Bullen of the Volontaire, giving an account of the destruction of Fort Rioux, on the coast of France, and the capture of five vessels which it protected.

A letter to lord Collingwood, from Adm. Martin, dated the Canopus, at anchor, S.E. end of the island of Ischia, July 2, gives a detail of the late proceedings along the coast of Naples, when the islands of Ischia and Procida were taken. Eighteen gun-boats belonging to the Enemy were taken, and four destroyed by our squadron, under the immediate direction of Capt. Staines of the Cyane. The Admiral then says—"No language which I am master of, can convey to your Lordship an adequate idea of the gallantry, judgment, and good conduct displayed by Capt. Staines. From the time of our arrival before the Bay of Naples, he was frequently engaged with the batteries and gun-boats near Baiæ; captured a polacca from thence with troops destined for Procida landed himself, supported by some Sicilian gun-boats, and destroyed a battery, with which he had been for some time engaged, of four 42 pounders and a ten inch mortar; and on the 27th of June, Captains Staines and Mitford attacked the Enemy's frigate and corvette, which, with a number of gun-boats, were mooring from Baiæ to the Mole of Naples." They were however unable to continue the action.—Capt. Staines has lost his left arm out of the socket at his shoulder, and is wounded also in the side, but is in a fair way of recovery. Lieut. Hall is also severely wounded in the thigh and arm, but there is every reason to hope he will do well.

In the action of the 26th of June there were two men killed and seven wounded on board the Cyane.

On the 27th, in the action with the frigate and gun-boats, there were two men killed, and two officers and eighteen men wounded.

Lord Collingwood encloses a letter from Capt. Griffiths, giving an account of his having on the 31st of May, made an attack by the boats of the Topaze, on nine of the Enemy's vessels lying at anchor in the road of Demata, on the coast of Albania, which were with great gallantry boarded and brought out, notwithstanding the opposition of a very superior force; three of them being vessels regularly armed for war, and in complete preparation for resistance. One marine was killed, and one seaman slightly wounded.

A letter from Captain Barrie of his Majesty's ship Pomone, mentions the capture on the 15th of June, of the Neapolitan privateer Le Lucien Charles, a new bombarde of about sixty tons; she mounts one 12 and two six-pounders, with a complement of 53 men.

A letter from Capt. Campbell of his Majesty's ship Nassau, gives an account of the capture of the Jean Bart, French lugger privateer, of four guns and twenty-five men.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 12. Letter transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

Lynx, off Dais Head, Aug. 13.

Sir, Yesterday, on my way to resume my station, His Majesty's gun-brig Monkey in company (after leaving the Melpomene's convoy), I saw a lugger to the South East, to which I gave chace; and on standing in shore discovered two others, who immediately weighed and anchored within the reef off Dais Head, where the other joined them, and drew up in a line, hoisting Danish colours, the larger one with springs on her cable. The water being too shoal to enable the Lynx to get within gun-shot of them, at four P.M. I ordered Lieut. Fitzgerald, in the Monkey, with the boats of the Lynx under Lieut. Kelly, first of the sloop, to attack them. On the approach of the brig, the luggers opened their fire on her, which was not returned till she anchored about half gun-shot from them (just at which time she took the ground, but was got off without damage), and after two broadsides, the luggers cut their cables and ran on shore, where they attempted to shuttle them; but by the well-directed fire of the carronade in the launch, they were instantly driven out of them, boarded, and their own guns turned on them before they were enabled to do them much injury, and by five o'clock this morning, the whole were afloat again. The Enemy once or twice attempted to annoy our people with musketry, but they were instantly dispersed by the marines of the Lynx. To Lieut. Fitzgerald, of the Monkey, great credit is due for his conducting that brig through a very intricate channel, with the wind on shore, and for the very judicious manner in which she was placed. To Lieut. Kelly, and the Officers and men in the Lynx's boats, great credit is due; and it gives me particular satisfaction in adding, this little piece of service has been performed without a single man being hurt on our part. Before the Danes quitted the largest lug-

gor,

get, they placed a cask of powder close to the fire-place, with the evident intention of blowing the vessel up, and as it was not discovered till some time after she was taken, the escape was most providential: this disgraceful mode of warfare should be known, to be guarded against.

J. W. Marshall.

Lugger Nomes:—Capt. Jepen, pierced for 10 guns, 4 guns and 4 howitzers mounted, and 45 men; 2 howitzers thrown overboard.—Name unknown, 4 guns and 30 men.—Speculation, 3 guns and 19 men; 2 guns thrown overboard.

Sir J. Saumarez has also transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, a Letter from Lieut. W. Wells, commanding the Idas (2) hired cutter, giving an account of his having captured the Danish cutter privateer Flora, of six guns and 30 men, about nine miles from the Scaw. She had been six weeks out from Copenhagen, and had made but one capture, a Danish vessel, which had been previously taken by his Majesty's sloop Albert, and which was also re-captured by the Idas.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 16. Letter to Vice-Admiral Whitshed, commander in chief on the coast of Ireland.

Helena, at Sea, Sept. 1.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop under my command, captured this afternoon Le Jason, French lugger privateer, pierced for 10 guns, and 44 men, after a chase of 70 miles.

I am, &c. J. A. Worth.

Admiralty office, Sept. 19. Letter transmitted by Sir J. B. Warren.

H. M. sloop Bonne Citoyenne,
Sir, *Halifax, Aug.* 1.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 18th day of June, having sailed from Spithead in company with his Majesty's ship Inflexible, and the Quebec trade, on the 2d of July, in lat. 44 degrees North, long. 27 degrees West, I had the misfortune to lose sight of the convoy in reconnoitering a strange suspicious sail astern; and by traversing between the Parallels of 43 and 44 degrees North, edging to the Westward in proportion to the distance I supposed they would sail with such winds, in order to regain the fleet, I had the good fortune, on the 5th, at three p. m. in lat. 43 deg. 41 min. North, and long. 34 West, to fall in with a French Frigate in the act of taking possession of a large English merchant ship, which they shortly relinquished on our approach, and steered to the Northward under a press of sail. Finding they did not answer the private signal, I immediately bore up in pursuit, and, after a chace of 18 hours, at 25 minutes past nine a. m. on the 6th, had the satisfaction to lay his Majesty's sloop alongside within pistol-shot of the enemy, who had brought to engage us.—A brisk cannonade, with round and grape, immediately commenced, and the combat continued with unabated fury, gradually closing until 16 minutes past four a. m. when our powder being nearly all expended, I determined to carry her by boarding with all hands, and at the instant of laying her aboard for that purpose, they called out they had surrendered, and struck their colours to his Majesty's sloop. Thus ended a conflict obstinately maintained for 6 hours and 50 minutes, during which the Enemy fired away more than 70 broadsides, whilst His Majesty's sloop, not less sparing, discharged 129 destructive broadsides, alternately from the starboard and larboard sides, as circumstances would permit me to change her position with advantage, so as to avoid the necessity of slackening our fire from the guns being over heated, three of which were dismounted and rendered useless early in the action. She proved to be La Furieuse, a frigate of the largest French class, that escaped from the Saintes on the 1st April, commanded by Capt. Le Marant Ker Daniel, pierced for 48 guns, but having only twelve 42 pound carronades and two long 24 pounders on the main deck, with six of smaller calibre; 40 soldiers at small arms, her full proportion of Officers, and a complement of 200 men, besides the Colonel, two Lieutenants, and a detachment of the 66th Regiment of the Line; partly loaded with sugar and coffee, and sailed from Basse Terre the 14th June, bound to France, is seven years old, and sails very fast. After a hard contested action, a most arduous duty still remained to be performed. On taking possession, we found the frigate in a most perilous state, with 14 shot-holes between wind and water, and five feet water in her hold. Her topmasts, and all her yards (except the cross jack and spritsail), shot away, and her lower masts so badly wounded, as to render it almost impossible to prevent them from falling, with more than 70 men killed and wounded, whilst His Majesty's sloop was reduced to a mere wreck, having all her lower masts badly wounded in several places, as well as the fore and main topmasts and mizen topmast shot away, nearly all the standing and every part of the running rigging, sails, boats, &c. cut to pieces. After securing the prisoners (the weather being very favourable during the night), by the exertions of Mr. Sanders, Second Lieutenant, and Mr. Atwater, the Carpenter, several of the most dangerous shot-holes were stopped, so as to enable them to keep the ship free: but all their efforts to save her masts proved ineffectual, as the main and mizen masts went overboard the next day, leaving the bare fore-

mast

mast standing, wounded in three places. The indefatigable exertions of every officer and man in the Bonne Citoyenne in fishing and securing the masts, so as to be able to take the frigate in tow, and surmounting every other difficulty, merits my warmest praise and admiration; and I feel highly gratified in reporting to their Lordships, that nothing could exceed the animated zeal and unwearied intrepidity of the officers, seamen, and royal marines, whom I have the honour to command, in a contest with an enemy apparently of so great a superiority of force; and I beg particularly to mention the able assistance that I received from Mr. Symes, the First, Mr. Sandom, the Second Lieutenant, and Mr. Williamson, the Master, which greatly contributed to the success of the action; Mr. Scott, the Purser, Mr. J. Black, and Mr. M'Auley, passengers, in the handsomest manner volunteered their services, assisted at the guns, and wherever they could make themselves most useful; and Mr. Stewart, the Surgeon, deserves much praise, for his humanity and great attention to our own as well as the wounded prisoners; indeed, the patience with which all hands have borne the extreme fatigue and privation of being constantly on deck for 25 days and nights, does them infinite credit, and urges me to so long a detail. Thus circumstanced, I was induced to make the best of my way to this port, where I arrived with the prize on the 1st inst.—The Bonne Citoyenne requiring three lower masts, top-masts, &c. to enable her to proceed in the prosecution of their Lordships' orders. I have the honour herewith to inclose a list of the killed and wounded; and I am happy to say our loss has been inconceivably small, which I can attribute only to the lowness of the Bonne Citoyenne's hull, and being so close under the enemy's guns. W. Mouncey.

Killed and wounded on board the Bonne Citoyenne:—W. Pokes, seaman, killed; J. Anderson, R. Carr, R. Lawrence, and W. Gordon, seamen, badly wounded; R. Chapman, marine, ditto. *The Furieuse*:—Two quarter-masters, 27 seamen, and six soldiers killed. The first captain, two lieutenants, two midshipmen, four cannoniers, 19 seamen, one lieutenant of artillery, and seven soldiers dangerously wounded.—Total killed and wounded, 71.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 23. A Letter from Capt M'Kinley of the Lively, to Vice-Adm. Campbell, announces the capture, by the Plover, Capt. Brown, His Majesty's ships Lively and Isis in company, of the new French lugger privateer Aurore, of 16 guns, and 69 men.

At the Council Chamber at the Queen's Palace, the 27th Sept.

It is ordered that the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare the Form of a Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Protection afforded the King's Majesty during a long and an arduous Reign; such Prayer to be used in the Service appointed for the day, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Wednesday, the 25th of October, being the day on which his Majesty began his happy Reign. [See the Prayer in p. 977].

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Advice has been received, through a channel which is considered authentic, that Peace between Austria and France was concluded on the 5th inst. No official copy of the Treaty has been received, but the principal conditions are stated to be as follows: "The chief part of Austrian and Polish Gallicia to be ceded by Austria, partly to France and partly to Russia.—The Bishoprick of Saltzburgh to be ceded to Bavaria.—Trieste, Fiume, and the whole of the Austrian possessions on the shores of the Adriatic, to be ceded to France; by means of which Austria is left without a single port, and of course without any means of communication with the sea."

Paris papers to the 21st have come to hand, which state, that the Treaty was not signed till the 14th. The event, it is added, was celebrated at Paris on the 20th by the firing of cannon; and we know that on the 21st a general firing took place along the French coast.

Buonaparte, it would seem, does not mean to be long idle. A new levy, of 36,000 conscripts, is to be called out immediately.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th has annexed to it a supplement of five sheets, containing a report of the trial of the Captains of La Ville de Varsovie, L'Aquilon, Tonnere, Calcutta, and the Imienne frigate, for misconduct in the affair in Basque Roads. The report, however, is not complete; and it was only known that Captain Lahon, of the Calcutta, has been condemned to death.—Private accounts however state, that the Captain of the Calcutta has been shot for cowardice, and another has been sentenced to three years imprisonment. Many other officers are kept under close arrest.

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The triumphal arch erected in the Carousal at Paris, by order of Buonaparte, to immortalize the glory of the French armies, is now entirely finished. It faces the Thuilleries on one side, in the direction of the Vestibule, and the Louvre on the other. It is 40 feet in height, 60 in length, and twenty and a half in thickness.

Charles the Fourth, his Consort, and the Prince of the Peace, are still at Marseilles. The establishment of the Ex-King and Queen was considerably reduced; and the payment for maintaining it so irregular and precarious, that they were reduced to the necessity of selling part of their jewels to provide for their subsistence.

The *Moniteur* of the 29th ult. contains some severe strictures on the late movements of the British army in Spain, and on the Dispatches from Lord Wellington relative to the Battle of Talavera—the British General is accused of rashness and precipitation; but the troops, it is admitted, fought well on that day. As for Marshals Soult, Ney, Victor, and Sebastiani, they are accused of having committed multiplied errors, to which the escape of the British army from destruction is attributed.

GERMANY.

Munich, Sept. 14. Our Court Gazette contains the following General Orders, published in the Austrian head-quarters:

"My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, nor a desire of conquest; self-preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honour of my Crown, and with the safety and tranquillity of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aim of my execution. The chance of war disappointed my expectations: the Enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and over-ran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned, at the same time, to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and the valour of my armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negotiation for peace. My Ministers empowered for that purpose have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honourable peace; a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and the possibility of duration.—The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could never allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very foundation of the Monarchy, and disgrace us.—The high spirit which animates my troops, affords me the best security, that, should the Enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance.

"*Comorn, Aug.* 16, 1809. FRANCIS."

The celebrated Canova, who is to receive 100,000 crowns for a colossal statue of Napoleon in bronze, has engaged the assistance of the German artists at Vienna, who cast the statue of Joseph II. under the direction of the celebrated professor Zauner.

M. Degen, a watch-maker in Vienna, has invented a machine, by which a person can rise into the air he has since made several public experiments, and rose to the height of 54 feet, flying in various directions with the celerity of a bird. A subscription has been opened at Vienna to enable him to prosecute his discoveries. The machine is formed of two parachutes of taffeta, which may be folded up or extended at pleasure, and the person who moves them is placed in the centre.

An ingenious German (M. Bozzino) has announced, in several journals, the invention of a machine, intended to throw light into the interior of the animal body. It is composed of a recipient containing the light; of tubes which direct its rays to the cavities which it is wished to enlighten; and of reflecting tubes, which transmit the luminous rays to the eye of the observer.

The art of printing from stone continues to be practised with great success in Germany. At Stutgardt a printing-office had been established for the more extensive application of this invention. The engraving of music is the chief branch.

The Senate of Hamburgh has purchased the absence of two regiments of Westphalians, by giving their King (Jerome) 40,000 franks.

Munich, Sept. 26. The late expedition against the insurgents in Tyrol, has proved destructive to the troops engaged in it: Near the Penzerbridge, 300 men and 100 horses were either killed or made prisoners; two pieces of cannon and three ammunition waggons were also taken.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Papers contain a long letter from Champagny, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to General Armstrong, on the subject of neutral commerce. The French diplomatist has condensed into it the substance of all the arguments in favour of the liberty of the seas, that have been employed from time to time to irritate the Continental Powers against

against Great Britain. The *gist* of the argument is, that if we (who are masters of the Ocean) will cease to blockade the ports of France, she will retract her order of blockade against us; and that, if we withdraw our Orders in Council, she will rescind the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

The *King* of Holland ordered telegraphs to be erected in the principal cities of his kingdom.

Gen. Monet, the Governor of Flushing, has fallen under the displeasure of Napoleon, for surrendering that place to our arms, an act which is imputed either to treachery or cowardice; and a Council of Inquiry is directed to assemble, for the purpose of investigating his conduct.

A subscription has been opened in Walcheren for the succour of the poor inhabitants. It has met with the most cordial support from the British army; and Sir Eyre Coote has subscribed 100*l.*

SPAIN.

We have Spanish papers to the 9th, and Portuguese to the 12th instant.

The Enemy has withdrawn from the left bank of the Tagus, and appears to be concentrating his force between that river and Madrid. The Spanish armies of Estramadura and La Mancha have moved forward; and it was expected that the combined English and Spanish force would advance once more upon Talavera de la Reyna.

The Supreme Council of Spain and the Indies presented, some time ago, an address to the Supreme Junta on the subject of a Regency. This important document has not been suffered to be published in Spain. Of the introductory part the following is an extract:

"It is but a short time since we obtained victories which held out the prospect of a speedy deliverance, and of the restoration of happiness to our Capital, and to the Monarchy; but, to-day, we are covered with mourning, and have to lament the loss of many of the gallant sons and defenders of the country.—Our armies were at the gates of the Capital; and, to-day, we see them beaten, mostly dispersed, and compelled to fall back nearly upon the same points whence the Enemy threatened us about the latter end of March. Two large national armies inspired us with the most flattering hopes; and we expected, that, united with the numerous and brilliant army of Great Britain, they would soon accomplish the Enemy's destruction, and drive them beyond the lofty Pyrennees; and, to-day, we are on the point of being abandoned by our generous benefactors, our warlike allies.—Such was the faithful picture of our situation a short time ago; and what is it at present? Ah! the armies which defend us, and the people who are fully acquainted with it, could describe it far better than the Council; and, if possible, a still more correct representation might be given by the wretched inhabitants of Estramadura, La Mancha, and Madrid, who are already made to pay for their premature exultation, by a fresh plunder of their property, and the ignominious kind of death they suffer on scaffolds!"

The whole of the Spanish fleet has sailed from Ferrol for Cadiz.—Agreeably to instructions from the Admiralty, it had previously been fitted out by Admiral Berkeley; who had also emptied all the arsenals, and embarked on board the fleet the whole of the naval stores collected at that great naval depôt.

The Spanish Papers announce the fact of the City of Gerona having been relieved by a division of Gen. Blake's army, which broke the Enemy's line, and entered the place with military stores and provisions.

Joseph Buonaparte has abolished all the Orders of Spain; with the exception of that created by himself last year, and the Order of the Golden Fleece.

King Joseph, it would seem, is hardly put to it to provide for the payment of the troops and defray the expences of his Government. He has ordered, under pain of seizure and confiscation, all the bullion and plate of every description, to be sent to the Royal Treasury, for the purpose of being converted into specie.

Letters from Spain mention the death of the Governor of Biscay, a Spaniard, of the name of Amaros, who was surprised in making a survey of the country. The Patriots surrounded the house in which he was. He made a strenuous resistance, and was not overcome till after a hard struggle.

Barcelona, which lately contained 120,000 inhabitants, is, it is said, abandoned by almost every Spaniard; and the grass is growing in those streets which were so cecrowded with the productions of almost every quarter of the world.

Treul, Sept. 4.—The unhappy inhabitants of Saragossa, who have survived the most dreadful siege, and the most destructive epidemy, are now undergoing a treatment scarcely less hard than death itself. After so many calamities, the barbarous Suchet has levied upon them exorbitant contributions, and allowed his soldiers to cut down the corn before it was ripe to feed their horses, without being moved by the tears of the unfortunate widows and orphans. To these are added many other vexations; one of which is, that no one upwards of 14 years old can go about the streets

streets without a permit for that purpose, for which he must pay.

ITALY.

By an order of a Decree of Joachim Napoleon *King* of the two Sicilies, most of the Religious Orders and Convents throughout the whole of his dominions are suppressed.

A letter from Rome states, that all the heads of religious houses, throughout the whole of the Papal States, have been carried to France under an escort.

At Rome, the Consulta has ordered, that from the 1st of October of the present year, the division of time at Rome, and throughout the whole Roman territory, shall be the same as in France and other European countries. It is well known, that it has hitherto been the custom there to begin to reckon the hours from sunset, and count forwards through the whole twenty-four.

A Letter from Naples, of the 9th ult. states, that on the 4th September, a new crater on Mount Vesuvius opened to the South-east, from which there had been a continual eruption of lava. The torrent took a direction towards the town of Hella Torre, had divided into two branches, and formed an island; at the extremity of which it had united, and produced a lake of fire in the district of Trio del Cavall. In the night of the 5th, there was an eruption of an immense quantity of ashes and stones.

Eugene Beauharnois, the Viceroy of Italy, is, according to report, to be King of Austria. This new Monarchy is, it is said, to comprise the two Austrias, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Lettorale, Dalmatia, Saltzburg, and the Tyrol: Bavaria to receive Switzerland in lieu of the latter province.

DENMARK.

A distiller at Copenhagen has lately published an account, stating, that having several times distilled brandy and gin from wheat steeped in salt water, he constantly obtained nearly two 9ths more spirit than from an equal quantity of wheat not so steeped.

SWEDEN.

Ministers have been appointed by the Swedish and Danish Governments to negotiate a Peace between the two countries. They are to meet at Jonkoping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland; and it is expected that the peace will be concluded before the end of next month. The squadron, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, has arrived at Carlscrona, where it had hitherto experienced a friendly reception.

RUSSIA.

Immediately subsequent to the conclusion of Peace between Russia and Sweden, the following official notification was issued:

"*To the Civil Governor of Livonia and Acting Councillor of State Repiel.*

"On the 5th of this month, a Treaty of eternal Peace between Russia and Sweden was concluded, signed at Fredericksham, by our Minister Plenipotentiary Count Romanzow, and Baron Stedink on the part of Sweden—All the propositions by us made, with regard to the said Peace, have been accepted, and the incorporation of the Grand Duchy of Finland with the Russian Empire has been confirmed. The town of Torneo and the river of the same name form the frontiers of the two States.—Thus has a war been ended, the various events of which have covered the Russian armies with immortal glory, and the termination whereof has added to the Russian Empire a country, inhabited by an industrious people, celebrated on account of its progress in agriculture, its markets, important fortifications, and the fortress of Sweaburgh, which has been enlarged, and has secured for ever on that side the frontiers of our native land.—While we are offering up our thanks to that Divine Being which has vouchsafed to favour Russia, and crowned her arms with success, we hasten to acquaint you with this fortunate event, feeling perfectly satisfied, that all our faithful subjects will join us in offering up thanks to the Most High, for the happy conclusion of a much wished-for Peace.—For the rest, after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the Treaty of Peace will be publicly made known by a distinct manifesto.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

"*St. Petersburg, September* 7, 1809.

ASIA.

The extent of the conspiracy against the Nizam, which was set on foot by Rajah Mahiput, one of his confidential officers, has been fully ascertained, and his designs frustrated. It appears that he had nearly 15,000 men in his interest; 10,000 of whom had actually withdrawn themselves from the royal army, and a number of others were preparing to follow the example, when the Chief was betrayed by his followers, and put to death.

In the course of the present year, a Jubilee is to be celebrated throughout the whole extensive empire of China, on the occasion of the Emperor Kia-King having attained the 50th year of his age.

AMERICA.

Our Minister, Mr. Jackson, has been well received by the Government of the United States.

His Majesty's sloop Lark, of 18 guns, was lately lost off St. Domingo, when all the crew, except three seamen, perished.

THE

THE JUBILEE.

The happy event of a British Monarch's entrance into the 50th year of his reign, an event which has occurred but twice before in the long and splendid history of this country, was celebrated by all ranks of people throughout every part of the United Kingdom, in a manner worthy of an amiable, patriotic, and venerable King, and a loyal and enlightened Nation. The day was one of the finest imaginable for the season, and favoured the public expressions of satisfaction in the highest degree. The celebration was announced in this great metropolis by the pealing of bells, the hoisting of flags, and the assembling of the various bodies of Regular troops, and the different corps of Volunteers, throughout the town. The forenoon was dedicated to public worship and the acknowledgement of the Divine Providence (exemplified in the protection of his Majesty's person, and of the many national blessings almost exclusively enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom) in every Parish Church and Chapel: and we add with pleasure, that among the various classes of Dissenters of all persuasions, we have heard of no exception to the general loyalty and piety of the day. Indeed, we sincerely believe, that the blessings of Toleration are too deeply felt, and the advantages of the British Constitution too generally acknowledged, to give room for any material difference of opinion in any respectable portion of society. All the shops were closed. The Lord Mayor and the whole Civic Body went in procession to St. Paul's; and it was truly gratifying, amidst the multitudes in the streets, of both sexes of every rank and description, to see the children of our innumerable Charitable Institutions, walking to their respective places of Divine Worship. Piety and Charity must ever go hand in hand; and for this reason we are well pleased with the celebration of an event, which is the cause of general and national hospitality and benevolence. This is, in fact, the true nature, the best blessing, and the nearest resemblance to the origin and antient practice of a Jubilee. The annals of no Nation, we fondly believe, when the accounts reach us from different parts of the Empire, will be found to have exhibited greater marks of the best virtues that enrich the human heart. The debtor has been set free; the hungry have been fed; and the naked, in many instances, have been clothed! In all such cases, vanity and fashion may have led some to acts of generosity; but we should not be over-scrupulous in our inquiries into the motives of conferring general benefit, and producing happiness to thousands, though it be but for a day.. We are satisfied, that to the general character of our countrymen and country women, no such suspicion even attaches; and that the blessing of "him that has none to help him," will fall upon no small number. Such an union of piety and charity, while it is a comfort to ourselves individually, brings out, and makes a happy exposition to Europe and the world, of the national character of Britons; and, thus combining moral and political good, is, we believe, in a word, "that righteousness which exalteth a Nation."

At one, the Tower guns fired, and the Guards assembled on the parade in St. James's Park, and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the event. After church hours, the streets were crowded with the population of the Metropolis, in decent or in lively attire; every house pouring forth its inhabitants: the number of well-dressed persons, and the display of the genuine beauty of a great majority of the sex, who do not constantly shine at "midnight dances, and the public shew," but whom this celebration brought into public view, exceeded any former example. Most of them wore ribbons of garter blue, and many had medals with the profile of the King.

The magnificent preparations for the evening were the general objects of notice, which the serenity of such a day as October does not often see gave them full opportunity of observing, while the Volunteer corps, returning from their respective parades, enlivened the scene with a martial as well as a patriotic and a festive feature. As the evening approached, the Corporation of London and various other bodies were hastening to the Mansion-house, and to their different halls, taverns, and other places of meeting, to celebrate, in a more mirthful way, the 50th year of the reign of a British King. At the Mansion-house the Corporation sat down to a dinner provided by the Chief Magistrate of the City; the Merchants and Bankers met at Merchant Taylors' Hall to the number of 400, Mr. Beeston Long in the chair, (where they were joined by the Earls of Westmorland, Chatham, Bathurst, Camden, Liverpool, St. Vincent, Lords Harrowby, Mulgrave, Erskine, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Sir T. B. Thompson, Mr. Rose, &c.); and many of the chief Companies of London, at their halls; and numerous other parties, at various places of public or private entertainment. — Day-light was scarcely gone, when the full blaze burst forth upon the eye in all the skill of

of Art, and in all the radiant splendour and varied magnificence of the general illumination of the British capital.—Hands could hardly be procured to light up the innumerable lamps; and therefore the illuminating of most of the public edifices commenced as early as two in the afternoon. All the other customary demonstrations of popular satisfaction were abundantly exhibited, with, perhaps, some little of the awkward, though, we trust, honest coarseness with which the great body of the people express their homely but sincere participation of the festivities in which all were called upon to share and unite.

Our limits preclude us from entering into minute particulars. The following, among other public buildings, however, excited universal admiration: The Bank, Mansion-house, East India House, Lloyd's Coffee House, Royal Exchange, Admiralty, Trinity House, Post Office, Horse Guards, War Office, Somerset House, Ordnance Office, Opera House, the Theatres, Fire Offices, Glass warehouses, &c.

The Jubilee was celebrated with every demonstration of joy at *Windsor*. Between eight and nine their Majesties, Princess Elizabeth, and the Dukes of York and Sussex, attended Divine Service at the Private Chapel in the Castle. At half past ten her Majesty and Princess Elizabeth passed under the triumphal arch, towards Frogmore, to inspect the preparations. At one, the Queen, Princess Elizabeth, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Sussex, attended by Lady Ilchester, Lord St. Helens, the Mayor, and Corporation of Windsor, with white wands, and others, walked to the Bachelors' Acre, for the purpose of seeing the ox roasting whole. The Bachelors' lined the entrance to their Acre, and the Corporation conducted the Royal Party to a booth fitted up for the occasion. From the booth they proceeded towards the ox, upon a temporary platform placed for the occasion; they proceeded to view the construction of the grates and walls for roasting the ox, which were so well contrived as to roast two whole sheep at the same time; they returned to the booth. The butchers employed in managing the cooking of the whole animals, dressed upon this occasion in blue frocks and silk stockings, cut the first prime pieces from the ox and sheep, and put them upon silver plates, and the bachelors and butchers waited upon the Royal party with them. They all tasted, and appeared highly pleased with the novelty.—The Prince of Wales and Princess Charlotte of Wales arrived about half past 12.—At one, fifty pieces of cannon were discharged from the Grove in Windsor Park.—At night the Queen gave a most superb *fête* at Frogmore, which, in point of taste, splendour, and brilliancy, has on no occasion been excelled. At half past nine the gates were thrown open for the Nobility, Gentry, and others having tickets of admission. On the entrance into the gardens, the spectator was struck with astonishment and delight at the charming and fanciful scene of variegated lamps of different figures and colours. The avenues and walks were hung with brilliant coloured lamps in the shape of watchmen's lanthorns. The lawns adjoining to the house afforded a rich display of the choicest shrubs and plants, taken from the green-house. At ten the Queen arrived; and after her Majesty had joined the company, the fire-works began; at the conclusion of which there appeared on a sudden, and as it were by magic, on the beautiful piece of water opposite the garden front of the house, two triumphal cars, drawn by two sea horses each, one occupied by Neptune, and preceded by the other with a band of music. The cars had a very superb appearance. On coming to the temporary bridge erected over the canal opposite the garden front, transparencies were displayed in an equally sudden and unexpected manner on the battlements, with the words "Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves," inscribed on them. At the same moment the band struck up the tune. Opposite the bridge, an elegant Grecian Temple was erected on a mount, surrounded by eight beautiful marble pillars. The interior of the temple was lined with purple; and in the centre was a large transparency of the Eye of Providence, fixed, as it were, upon a beautiful portrait of his Majesty, surmounted by stars of lamps. From the temple a doubled staircase descended to the water's edge. On the windings of the staircase were erected nine altars with burning incense.—On the lawn twelve beautiful marquees were erected, where the company partook of tea and coffee during the fire-works. Covers were laid in the principal dining-rooms; and at 12 the company sat down to an elegant supper, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. The frames were beautifully done in emblematic figures, part of which represented Britannia kneeling by the Lion, the Eye of Providence above, and underneath was written by her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, "Britannia, grateful to Providence, celebrates the 50th year of a reign sacred to Piety and Virtue."—Her Majesty and the branches of the Family present

present retired at half past one, when the company began to depart. Amongst the company present were, the Earls of Uxbridge, Harcourt, Cardigan; Lords St. Helen's and Walsingham, Countesses of Cardigan and Harcourt, Ladies Cranley, Bective, &c.

On this happy occasion, a Proclamation was issued, for pardoning all deserters from the Fleet, whether they return to their duty or not; and another, pardoning all deserters from the Land Forces, provided they surrender in two months from the 25th.—The Lords of the Admiralty ordered an extra allowance of 4 lbs. of beef, 3 lbs. of flour, and a pound of raisins to every eight men in His Majesty's Ships in port, with one pint of wine, or half a pint of rum each man.—Eleven Crown Debtors were this day discharged from prison, in addition to above 100 liberated by the Society for the Relief of persons imprisoned for Small Debts. The donations to this laudable Society for the above charitable purpose have been most liberal. The City of London set the example by subscribing 1000*l.*

The following is a Copy of the Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God (appointed to be used on the 25th instant), for the protection afforded the King's Majesty, during a long and arduous reign:

"O God, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well in lengthening, as in shortening the days of men, we yield Thee praise and thanksgiving, for the protection Thou hast vouchsafed to our gracious Sovereign, during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray Thee, Thy watchfulness over him: shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers —from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness; enlighten his Councils for the public good: strengthen all his measures; and when it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, perfect the ends of both, the restoration of peace and security to his People, of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations. These blessings, and mercies, we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.—Amen." (See our Poetry, p. 957.)

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 20. The following instance of humanity and activity in the *Ramsgate* boatmen, merits record:—A sailor, looking through a telescope on the pier this morning, saw a boat at sea, seemingly coming towards the harbour, when he perceived her suddenly to upset, at about three miles distance. He immediately gave the alarm; and the Nile Ramsgate boat, Wilkinson master, in a moment manned and put off, with a great press of sail to their assistance, at the imminent danger of being themselves overset, as there was a fresh breeze and a considerable scud. The Nile fortunately arrived in time to save every person belonging to the boat, nine in number, *viz.* a Lieutenant, Midshipman, and seven seamen, belonging to the Diana frigate in the Downs. The Admiralty have rewarded the men with 40 guineas.

Sept. 24. A daring highway robbery was committed between Chatteris and Doddington, in the Isle of *Ely*. Mr. Green, of March, accompanied by his wife, was driving in a one-horse chaise, when two men on the road seized the horse's bridle, and demanded his money. Mr. G. declared he would not be robbed, and jumped out of the chaise; whereupon one of the villains discharged a pistol at him, the ball from which took off three of his fingers, and wounded him severely in the face. They then robbed him of five 10*l.* bills of the St. Neot's Bank, and a few small notes, with which they escaped.

Sept. 29. At *Wigtoft*, near Boston, a nurse charged with the care of a woman lying in, and her infant, only two days old, and also of a little girl about three years of age, being obliged to bring water from a pit 20 yards distant, the girl during her absence went out, and brought in an armful of straw, and stood close by the fire. The straw was quickly in flames, and having communicated to the clothes of the child, she ran out of the house shrieking: the distracted mother immediately sprang from her bed, overtook her, and extinguished the flames, but alas! too late. The little girl lived 40 hours, in less agony than might be expected (her left breast being dreadfully scorched), and then expired; and the afflicted mother lies in a state which precludes all hope of recovery.

Oct. 7. A Gentleman supposed to be a merchant in the City, was seen this day walking to and fro in a hurried manner on *Shorn Cliff*; and before the persons who were near could approach to prevent the execution of his intention, he had precipitated himself into the sea. The body was soon washed on shore, but all the means used to restore animation proved fruitless. On searching his pockets, some papers were found,

found, and a scrap of poetry, from which it is inferred that a disappointment of a tender nature had induced him to commit this fatal act.

Oct. 8. The remains of a Roman pottery were lately discovered in Church-street, *Lancaster*, by some workmen employed in digging a drain. Several coins were also dug up.

Oct. 15. A servant lad at *Long Stratton*, while in the act of setting down a loaded gun, with which he had been guarding a field of new-sown wheat, the piece went off, and lodging the contents in his head, he instantly expired.

Oct. 17. A man, named Watson, while gathering apples at *Tivetshall*, fell from the tree, and, pitching upon his head, was killed on the spot.

Domestic Occurrences.

Saturday, Oct. 7.

A well-dressed man was found murdered this night in a lane between Old Brompton and Kensington: he had received several deep gashes on the head; and it is supposed the murderer had also robbed him, as neither money nor watch was found upon him.

Sunday, Oct. 8.

An alarming fire broke out this evening at a house inhabited by Mr. Cleaver, a coal-merchant, in Clayton-street, near Kennington Cross. The family were at chapel when the flames were discovered, and notwithstanding the doors were burst open, the neighbours were unable to save a quantity of goods which had been lately brought on the premises. The lower part of the house contained coals and wood, which burnt rapidly.

Saturday, Oct. 28.

We stated in our last, p. 882, that the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre intended to submit their accounts to a Committee; which consisted of Sir C. Price, the Solicitor General, the Recorder of London, the Governor of the Bank, and Mr. Angerstein. The report made by these gentlemen states, that the rate of profit for the last years was about 6¾ *per cent. per annum*, on the capital advanced. And that the future profits of the New Theatre, at the proposed advance in the prices of admission, will amount to only 3½ *per cent. per ann.* upon the capital expended in the Theatre, if the same be insured; and that, upon the same supposition of insurance, at the former prices of admission, the proprietors will annually sustain a loss of ¼ *per cent. per annum* on their capital. This Report was not satisfactory to a great part of the audience, and the Theatre for these last five weeks has exhibited a continued scene of uproar and confusion. Tranquillity, however, is at length partially restored. The performances were this evening for the first time distinctly heard. An attempt was made at half price to renew the disturbances, but it failed of success.—Mr. Mainwaring, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Westminster Sessions, alluded to the disturbances, and reprobated in very strong terms the conduct of those concerned. True bills have been found by the Grand Jury against 16 persons.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury-Lane Company,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.

Oct. 2. The Jealous Wife—The Deserter.
3. The Heir-at-Law—Rosina. [rat.
5. The Haunted Tower—The Mayor of Gar-
7. The West Indian—The Weathercock.
9. The Jealous Wife—The Deserter.
10. The West Indian—The Weathercock.
11. The Haunted Tower—The Mayor of Gar-
12. The Heir-at-Law—The Deserter. [rat.
13. Love in a Village—Three and the Deuce.
14. Soldier's Daughter—Fortune's Frolicks.
16. The Stranger—The Three and the Deuce.
17. The Soldier's Daughter—Fortune's Fro-
18. The Cabinet—Honest Thieves. [licks
19. The Wonder!—No Song No Supper.
20. Grieving's a Folly—The Prize.
21. The Will—Three Weeks after Marriage.
23. The Beaux Stratagem—Three and the
24. The Cabinet—Honest Thieves. [Deuce.
25. Sylvester Daggerwood—*Britain's Jubilee*—The Three and the Deuce.
26. The Busy Body—Britain's Jubilee.
27. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
28. The Jew—Ditto.
30. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
31. The Cabinet—Ditto.

Covent-Garden New Theatre.

Oct. 4. The Beggar's Opera—Is He a Prince?
6. John Bull—The Poor Soldier. [Wind.
9. King Richard the Third—Raising the
10. The Woodman—The Village Lawyer.
11. The Heir-at-Law—The Padlock.
12. Love in a Village—Animal Magnetism.
13. Speed the Plough—Rosina. [con.
14. The Poor Gentleman—The Flitch of Ba-
16. King Richard the Third—The Farmer.
17. The Road to Ruin—Peeping Tom.
18. Wild Oats—Lock and Key.
19. The Merchant of Venice—Who Wins?
20. The Duenna—All the World's a Stage.
21. Othello—Is He a Prince?
23. The Woodman—Oscar and Malvina.
24. The Iron Chest—Ditto.
25. The Man of the World—*The Jubilee.*
26. Laugh When You Can—Ditto—Oscar and Malvina. [Ditto.
27. The Jubilee—The Beaux Stratagem—
28. Ditto—The School of Reform—Raising the Wind. [Flitch of Bacon.
30. Ditto—The Grecian Daughter—The
31. Ditto—The Exile.

Pp. 790, 883. MATTHEW BOULTON, esq. was born at Birmingham, Sept. 3, (O. S. 1728; being the son of Mr. Matthew B. hardware-manufacturer, by Christiana, daughter of a Mr. Peers, of Chester; and was educated principally at Deritend, in the academy of the Rev. Mr. Ansted. At the age of 17 he invented, and afterwards rapidly brought to perfection, the inlaid steel buckles, buttons, watch-chains, trinkets, &c. which were for so many years in great request. Of these, vast quantities were exported to France; whence they were re-purchased with avidity by the English beaux, as the offspring of French ingenuity. In 1762 Mr. Boulton, who had inherited considerable property at the death of his father, very naturally sought a larger scope for his industry than could be conveniently found within the walls of a town. He purchased, therefore, a lease of the Soho, near Handsworth, in Staffordshire, about two miles from Birmingham, at that time a barren heath, on the bleak summit of which stood singly a naked hut, the habitation of a poor warrener. These tracts of common were converted by Mr. B. into the present extensive and superb manufactory, of which he laid the foundation at an expence of nearly 10,000*l.*; and in 1794 he purchased the fee-simple of Soho, and much of the adjoining land. Until 1767 Mr. B. had carried on his works by means of water-mills; but the power of this element thus applied, even aided as it was by the strength of horses, was found very inadequate to the extent of his designs. In this year, therefore, he had recourse to that master-piece of human ingenuity the steam-engine. That which he first constructed was on Captain Savary's* plan; but it fell far short of his purposes. Two years after this, however, he formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow (who had obtained a patent for an important improvement in the steam-engine), and soon induced him to come and settle at Soho. In 1775, so obvious were the advantages of Mr. Watt's improvement, that Parliament prolonged his patent for 25 years. These two ingenious men now formed a partnership; and, under the direction of Messieurs Boulton and Watt, a very extensive manufactory of these engines was established at Soho, whence most of the great mines and manufactories in England continue to be supplied; and they are now rendered applicable to almost every mechanical purpose in which great force or power is required. About 1788 Mr. B. projected a conversion of the steam-engine to the purposes of coinage; and he has of late years brought his coining-mill to amazing perfection. He has been employed by the Government to coin halfpence, penny and two-penny pieces; and so ingeniously has he contrived their form and structure as to render counterfeiting apparently impossible. Speaking of Mr. B's mode of applying the steam-engine to the purpose of coining, the late Dr. Darwin said, "The whole of this expensive and magnificent apparatus moves with such superior excellence and cheapness of workmanship, as well as works with such powerful machinery, as must totally prevent clandestine imitations, and, in consequence, save many lives from the hands of the executioner; a circumstance worthy the attention of a great Minister. If a civic crown was given in Rome for preserving the life of one citizen, Mr. B. should be covered with a garland of oak." The impression of the coin, being on a concave ground, is less liable to friction; and, of course, the coin will be more durable than the preceding coinage on a flat surface could be expected to be. Eight of Mr. B's mills were employed on the late coinage, each of which received, stamped, and delivered out, with the attendance only of a little boy, from 70 to 90 pieces of copper in one minute. From Mr. Boulton's mint have also issued coinages of copper for the East India Company, of silver for the Sierra Leone Company, and two complete coinages for the Russian Government. The works of Soho have been rendered by Mr. B. a fruitful seminary of Artists. Wherever men of taste or ingenuity were to be found, he cordially invited and liberally patronized them; and, by collecting around him Artists of various descriptions, rival talents were called forth into exertion, and, by successive competition, have been multiplied to an extent highly beneficial to the Publick. On the 30th of December, 1797, Mr. B. pursuing his public-spirited projects, obtained a patent for an apparatus and method of raising water and other fluids. This is an invention perhaps only inferior to the steam-engine; and the uses to which it may be applied are numerous, and of daily occurrence.

P. 887. By the death of Sir WILLIAM JERNINGHAM, his tenantry, both in Suffolk and on his great estates in Staffordshire and Shropshire, have lost a liberal landlord, the poor a most charitable patron, and the numerous friends, to whom his unbounded hospitality offered an ever open mansion, can never forget his frank and courteous manners, and the extraordinary suavity of his deportment. He was a great admirer of literature; and the *Album* at his seat at Costessy was abundantly supplied with poetical effusions left by

* This gentleman, about the year 1700, erected many of these machines for draining the tin-mines in Cornwall.

by the various guests whom his intelligent conversation drew near him. Descended from one of the most antient families in the country, he added to the solid worth of the old English gentleman the winning courtesy and gracefulness of modern refinement. Precluded by an adherence to the religious faith of his ancestors from parliamentary and most other civil duties, he employed his leisure hours in beautifying, on a great scale, the country around his venerable mansion. Of the taste diplayed in the execution of his plans of improvement the Publick have been enabled to judge for themselves, by the kind permission which he gave to all to ride or walk about his extensive plantations. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, George Jerningham, esq. of Haughley park, near Bury.

P. 890. General Robert Melville was an excellent classical scholar, a man of the strictest honour, and a complete gentleman. In the year 1743 he entered into the Army as an ensign in the 25th Regiment; and, after serving with great military reputation in various parts of the world, he was, in the year 1763, appointed governor-general of the Ceded Islands, comprehending Grenada, with its dependent Islands, Dominica, St. Vincent's, and Tobago; which last, from an uncultivated wilderness, was brought to be a valuable sugar colony under his administration. By his humanity and prudence an alarming insurrection of the Slaves in Grenada was terminated without bloodshed or expence. His kind treatment of the new French subjects attached them to the British Government, and enabled him to obtain, from the Court of France, in the year 1783 an abolition of the *droit d'aubaine* in favour of the inhabitants of Tobago, which had been ceded to that Power at the Peace. This was his last public transaction; and ever since his thoughts and his fortune have been employed in works of philanthropy and beneficence. It is no addition to the honour of this truly good man, that he was descended of an antient and noble family. Born a Gentleman (a character he supported in all its enviable excellences to the last), and having received a suitable education, tutored with the early habits of industry, he was a scholar, a philosopher, a soldier, and man of business, with an enlarged and comprehensive mind. Being of a lively disposition, he was, in old age, what he had been in youth and riper years, the desirable companion of men of science, business, and pleasure, both to young and old, and never so happy as when promoting the interest and consequence in society of young men whose principles and talents he thought favourably of; and there are many now living who do honour to his judgment and friendship, both in military and civil life. His urbanity was exemplary; his ear was ever open to the cry of the distressed widow and fatherless; and his hand ever ready to bestow liberally to the deserving poor. In the course of the General's office he was blown up by the springing of a mine, and very nearly lost his life. In consequence of the explosion his sight was much injured, and he became entirely blind for many of the last years of his life. He was moreover disabled from walking by an enormous swelling on one of his legs. When reduced to this state, he discontinued his hospitable dinners, at which his guests were always sure, twice a week, to meet with the choicest company, the flow of reason, and a hearty welcome. Nevertheless, he had his levees to the last, and his friends met frequently in their visits at proper seasons. But latterly it may be truly said he lived with great œconomy in his own house, that he might be able to give more liberally to the public charities and the needy. He is succeeded in his estates and name by his nephew, John-Whyte Melville, esq. of Bannoche, in Fifeshire.

P. 890, col. 1, l. 67, for "Watkins," r. "Watkins."

P. 894. Mr. Scott, the King's messenger, died in consequence of a fever which he caught in the Isle of Walcheren.

Births.

Lately, at Bray, co. Wicklow, the Countess of Massarene, a son.

Viscountess Duncannon, a son and heir.

At Deal, in Kent, the wife of Governor Trott, a son and heir.

The wife of James Torkington, esq. of Stukeley, near Huntingdon, a son.

The wife of Edward M. Atkins, esq. of Kingston-Lisle, Berks, two daughters.

At Brickendonbury, Herts, the wife of William Dent, esq. a daughter.

At Norton court, Kent, the wife of S. R. Lushington, esq. M. P. a son.

At Wentworth-house, Yorkshire, the lady of Lord William Beauclerc, a daughter.

Sept. 29. At Woodley-lodge, Bucks, the wife of James White, esq. a daughter.

26 The wife of Jas. Roberts West, esq. of Alscot, Stratford-upon-Avon, a daught.

28. At Gosport, Hants, the wife of Mr. William Midlane, a daughter.

Oct. 1. The wife of William-Henry Ashhurst, esq. of Waterstock, Oxon, a daugh.

2. At Bixley-hall, Norfolk, Viscountess Primrose, a son.

The wife of John Brett, esq. of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, a son.

3. At Roydon, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Charles Arnold, a daughter (see p. 990).

4. At Koningsberg, her Prussian Majesty, a prince.

At

At No. 27, Panton-street, Hay-market, Elizabeth, wife of John Allen, three daughters, all likely to do well, and making a large addition to an already numerous family.

At Westfield-house, Brighthelmstone, Lady Jane Houston, a son.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Burnett, of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, a son.

5. At Paultons, Hants, Lady Gertrude Sloane, a son and daughter.

At Potterells, Herts, the seat of her father (Justinian Cazamajor, esq.), the wife of Capt. Vernon, of the 12th Light Dragoons, a son.

6. At the manor-house, Lisson-green, Paddington, the wife of Benjamin Tucker, esq. a son (see p. 990).

The wife of George Grant, esq. of Waltham-place, White Waltham, Berks, a dau.

7. The wife of John Ede, esq. of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, a daughter.

11. At Torquay, in Devonshire, Lady Sinclair, a son.

13. In Devonshire-street, Portman-squ. the wife of Lieut.-col. Henry Wheatley, of the 1st Foot-guards, a daughter.

14. At Shelford cottage, near Cambridge, the wife of Brig.-gen. A. Campbell, a son.

18. At the Admiralty, Lady Mulgrave, a son.

19. The wife of Dr. Arnold, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, a daughter.

22. In Guildford-street, the wife of Jn. Milford, esq. a son.

24. At West-End, Hampstead, Middlesex, the wife of John Cary, esq. a son.

The wife of Thomas Barrett, esq. of Mark-lane, a daughter.

26. At Elm-park, Leatherhead, Surrey, the wife of Wm. Stanley Clarke, esq. a son.

Marriages.

Aug. 2. At the house of Lord Amherst, British Minister to the King of the Two Sicilies, William Baker, esq. son of the late M. P. for Hertfordshire, to Miss Fagan, daughter of Robert F. esq. Consul-general from the King of Great Britain to the Islands of Sicily and Malta.

Aug.... At Messina, Augustus Granet, esq. deputy-commissary-general to the British Forces in the Island of Sicily, to Miss Jackson, daugh. of William J. esq.

Sept. 26. At Weymouth, the Rev. Lewis Clutterbuck, of Newark park, Gloucestershire, to Frances, 2d dau. of Edw. Elton, esq. of Gloucester-place, Mary-le-bone.

27. At Honiton, Devon, R. C. Bartlett, esq. of West Water cottage, near Axminster, to Miss E. Sophia Thomas, daughter of Capt. T. of the same place, and late of the South Devon Militia.

Samuel Lovat, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Major M. of the 74th Foot.

28. Henry Erskine, jun. esq. of Amondell, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Gen. Sir Charles Shipley.

At Woodford, Essex, William Weekham Greenhill, esq. of East Ham, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Hawes, jun. esq. of Woodford-bridge.

29. At Salt-hill, near Galway, the Hon. Charles Ffrench, eldest son of Lord F. to Maria, eldest daughter of John Browne, esq. of Mayne, co. Galway, Ireland.

30. Mr. Redfern of Dowgate-hill, to Miss M. Greenwood, daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kentish-town.

John Davison, esq. to Miss Eliza Spearing, of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

Oct. 1. Richard Croker Pyne, esq master in the Royal Navy, to Miss Pizzie, of Edmonton, Middlesex.

2. Rev. George Parry Marriott, rector of Hazeleigh, Essex, and vicar of Eynsford, Kent, to Miss Jane Bonham Bax, second daughter of John B. esq. of Great Baddow, Essex.

John Hodgson, jun. esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Miss Harris, dau. of Lieut.-gen. H. of Belmont, Kent.

3. At Standish, co. Lancaster, Kirkman Gardiner, esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Charles Greaves, esq. of Merton-place.

At Halkin, Archibald Thomson, esq. merchant, of London, to Charlotte, dau. of Rd. Ingleby, esq. of Springfield, co. Flint.

Hon. Samuel Henley Ongley, brother to Lord O. to Frances, sister of the late Sir Philip Monox, bart. of Sandy-place, Beds.

5. Jonathan Noad, jun. esq. of Noadhall, Somersetshire, to Miss Boyd.

John Morris, esq. eldest son of Sir John M. bart. to Lucy-Julia, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Byng.

At Canterbury, George Curling, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Miss Abbott, eldest daughter of John A. esq. of Canterbury.

At Eaglescarnie, in Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Stewart, minister of Bolton, to the Hon. Margaret Stuart, daughter of the late Alexander Lord Blantyre.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Henry Macdonald Mawe, of Beighton-house, Yorkshire, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Henry Holland, esq.

7. Edward L. Harmsworth, esq. in the East India Company's Service, to Miss Hoffmann, of Bishopsgate-street.

Henry Grace, esq. of Old-street, to Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of William Browning, esq. of Newington-green.

9. George Hutton, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Amelia Hodges, of Monmouth.

At Kirkhammerton, co. York, the Rev. Andrew Cheap, vicar of Knaresborough, and rector of Elvington, both in that county, to Miss Fisher, niece to the late Sir James Saunderson, bart.

10. Mr. Robert Lincoln, of St. James's-street, to Miss E. Shee, of Half-moon-str.

John S. Taylor, esq. of Harpur-str. Red Lion-squ. to Miss Gunner, of Alton, Hants.

14. At

11. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Rear-admiral Sir W. Sidney Smith, to Lady Rumbold.

Rev. Charles Baker, rector of Tilmanstone, Kent, to Miss Turing, daughter of the late John T. esq. of Devonshire-place.

At Overbury, Charles Handford, esq. to Elizabeth, 2d dau. of James Martin, esq.

At Rochdale, Edward Christian, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, chief justice of the Isle of Ely, and Downing professor of Law, to the eldest daughter of the late John Walmsley, esq. of Castle-meer.

12. Mr. William Hewlett, of the Strand, to Mrs. Anne Hurst, of Finsbury-square.

J. Clark, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss S. Brett, of Peckham, Surrey.

14. At Streatham, Surrey, John Rymer, jun. esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late Richard Harris, esq. of Esher.

Capt. Joseph Spear, R. N. to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, co. Murray.

16. At Duff-house, Richard Wharton Duff, esq. of Orton, comptroller of his Majesty's Revenues of Excise for Scotland, to Lady Anne Duff, second daughter of the Earl of Fife.

17. Rev. Dr. Flamank, rector of Glympton, co. Oxford, to Miss Hughes, of the Hot-wells, Bristol.

19. Charles Walker, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, son of Thomas W. esq. late accomptant-general of the High Court of Chancery, to Miss Curwen, eldest daughter of John-Christian C. esq. of Workington-hall, Cumberland, M. P. for Carlisle.

At Burlington-house, Chiswick, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to Lady Elizabeth Forster, widow of the Hon John F.

21. At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, Mr. John Clementson, to Miss Judd, daughter of Mr. Thomas J.

Richard Percival, jun. esq. of Lombard-street, to Sarah, only daughter of John Blackett, esq. of Highbury-place, Islington.

Booth Grey, esq. of Aston-Hayes, Cheshire, to Lady Sophia Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

23. By the Rev. Henry Ley, rector of Kenn in the county of Devon, by special licence, at the Earl of Breadalbane's in Park-lane, John-Henry Ley, esq. to Lady Frances Hay, second daughter of the late Marquis of Tweeddale.

24. Mr. Sanderson, of Stepney causeway, to the eldest daughter of Mr. William Cousins, of Great Alie-street.

25. M. M. Butlin, esq. youngest son of Thomas B. esq. of Turville-park, Bucks, to Mary-Anne, daughter of Hugh Gibson, esq. of Watling-street.

26. Jeremiah Dick, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Harriette, youngest daughter of the late John Le Coq, esq. of John-street, Bedford-square.

27. Rev. Robert Collett, M. A. to Miss Frances Meyler Smith, daughter of Henry S. esq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

DEATHS.

1807. *May* 30. AT Rewari, near Delhi, in the East Indies, of an abscess in the liver, aged 17, Lieut. Richard Kennaway, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry (which he had joined but a few months), and second son of Mr. Thomas K. merchant, of Exeter. In the following month of August, the Honourable East India Company, appreciating his worth, and unconscious of his death, appointed him to a writership on the Madras Civil Establishment. To a superior capacity were united in him a disposition so truly amiable, and manners so fascinating, that he early obtained the esteem and regard of a large and respectable circle of friends, whose favour he preserved, unabated and pure, during the too bounded period which he survived in an Eastern climate. All the Officers at the station attended his funeral; and those of his Regiment have, at their own expence, erected a very handsome monument over his remains, engraven with a suitable inscription. In his private walk of life his dutiful and affectionate behaviour endeared him daily more and more to those with whom he was most nearly and tenderly connected; and his public conduct will ever remain an honour to himself and a source of consolation to his mournful family. — The above imperfect sketch of this very amiable youth, long deferred from tenderness to his deeply-afflicted parents, is drawn by one who knew him from his infancy, and who pays this sincere tribute to his many opening virtues.

At our settlement in the Bay of Honduras, some months ago, Lieut. Hazlegrove, of the 5th West India Regiment. Being on duty, and having occasion to pass a bridge recently erected (to visit his guard), which was without railing, the night being extremely dark, he unfortunately slipped off into the river. Captain M'Kay, of the same regiment, being at the quarters of a brother-officer in the neighbourhood of the bridge, from which Lieut. Hazlegrove had just gone, and hearing the plunge, instantly flew to his assistance, by attempting to cross the bridge for lights; when he also missed his way, and was precipitated into the river, and drowned. The bodies of these unfortunate young men, neither of them having reached the age of 25, were found next day. It appeared that Capt. M'Kay had two of his ribs broken, which must have happened from his striking some part of the bridge in his fall, and which no doubt contributed to his death, as he was an excellent swimmer. Both these officers were married, about a year past, to sisters, both of whom are left with families.

1809. *Feb.* 19. At Messina, Thomas Dickson Reide, esq. of the 21st or Royal North British

British Regiment of Fuzileers, and Major of Brigade to his Britannic Majesty's Forces in the Island of Sicily. He was descended from an antient and honourable family in Scotland; and, after receiving a very liberal education at Edinburgh, was sent to London to study Medicine under the care of his kinsman, the late ingenious and learned Dr. Miller, who was at that time physician to the Westminster Dispensary. On his studies being completed, he passed his examination for an assistant-surgeoncy in the Foot-guards; but, from a desire to travel, preferred that of the 29th Regiment, which he joined at Chatham on the 26th of February 1776, and immediately embarked with it for the relief of Quebec, the siege of which city he had the pleasure of seeing raised on the 6th of May following. With the Troops from Ireland the 29th Regiment continued in pursuit of the Enemy up the river St. Lawrence; who, in attempting to cut off the British at Trois Rivieres, on the 8th of June, experienced a complete defeat. In October, detachments of the Regiment were ordered on-board the ships at Fort St. John, destined to act against the American Fleet, consisting of 17 top-sail vessels, on Lake Champlain, under the command of General Arnold. On this occasion Mr. Reide was embarked on-board the Inflexible, a very fine ship, built and commanded by Captain (now Admiral) Shanks, whose friendship and esteem he enjoyed to the end of his days. He was in the two actions fought between the Fleets on the 11th and 13th of the same month, in which the Americans were defeated with the loss of more than half their Fleet. When the British proceeded to Crown Point, the barracks of which had been burnt and the works evacuated by the Enemy, his Excellency Lord Viscount Dorchester commanded the expedition in person, on-board the Maria schooner, with Commodore (afterwards Admiral) Pringle. In 1785 the 29th Regiment was ordered to garrison Niagara, Kingstone, &c.; this afforded Mr. Reide an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the manners, customs, and language of the Indians, with whom he soon became an inordinate favourite. In November 1787 he returned to England with the Regiment. In 1788, two Battalions being added to the 60th, he was promoted to the surgeoncy of the 3d, and went with it, the same year, to Antigua. Whilst in the West Indies he visited several of the Islands, for the laudable purpose of acquiring professional knowledge in the prevention and cure of diseases so fatal to Europeans in tropical climates. He published a very valuable work on the subject, in one volume, octavo, soon after his arrival in England, the latter end of 1791. He was shortly after appointed surgeon to the 1st Battalion of Royals; but this corps he never joined. Being displeased with some gentlemen high in office, he hastily determined on quitting the Service, resolving never more to enter it in a medical capacity. His request to be placed on the Half-pay being complied with, he resided in London; but, a retired life being ill-suited to his active mind, he readily embraced the first opportunity that presented itself of returning again to his Majesty's Service in a new line; which he did, in 1793, as a lieutenant in the Norfolk Militia, commanded by the Hon. Horatio Walpole. This being totally a different situation to what he had formerly held in the Army, and being anxious to excel in whatever he undertook, he, for his own guidance, made minutes of a new system of discipline then practised in the Army: these soon attracted the notice of several Officers of rank; at whose request he published them in a convenient-sized volume, intituled "Reide's Treatise on the Duty of Infantry Officers, and the present System of Discipline." The avidity with which it was purchased, and the number of subsequent editions it has undergone, must be the best testimony of its utility. From the Norfolk he was promoted to a company in the Loyal Essex Fencibles, with which he went to Ireland, where he remained eight years, esteemed and respected by all ranks in that country. The Fencibles being disbanded in 1802, he returned to London; and, on the renewal of the war, was appointed adjutant of the 5th Battalion of Reserve; from which he was removed to the 21st, as a lieutenant; when the Earl of Harrington, to whom he had been well known in the 29th, appointed him to his own Staff in the London district, where he was attached to the Earl of Banbury's Brigade; in which situation he acquitted himself highly to the satisfaction of his Lordship and every other superior Officer with whom he was officially concerned. He then published an admirable little work, intituled "Reide's Staff-Officer's Manual; detailing the Duty of Brigade-Majors and Aides-de-Camp: with a Preliminary Essay on the Education of young Gentlemen intended for the Military Profession." And about the same time he brought out a new and improved edition of his Treatise on Military Finance. In 1806, the 21st being ordered to the Mediterranean, he was placed on the Staff of that Army; in which situation he continued until his death, which was occasioned by a sudden attack of the gout in the stomach. The day preceding his decease he dined with a friend in good spirits; and two evenings before, sustained a character

ter in a play got up by the Officers. He was a great amateur of the Drama; and was author of several pieces never acted but in local and private theatres. His talents as a comic performer were certainly far above mediocrity; and his correct conception and representation of several characters particularly excited the admiration of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, both at Quebec and in the West Indies. In Dublin he was a member of the private theatre, in which he took parts in several pieces with much *eclat*. As a companion he was cheerful and pleasant: his general knowledge of the world, added to his refined taste for polite literature and philosophy, rendered his society particularly instructive and agreeable. His memory was uncommonly retentive; and his information on all military subjects equaled by few. In fine, it has seldom fallen to the lot of one man to possess such a versatility of talent, in all of which he attained a considerable degree of eminence. Similar expressions of sorrow and regret for the loss of an individual have rarely been equaled to those evinced by the Army in Sicily upon the present melancholy occasion. His body was followed to the grave by a vast concourse of Officers, all anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to so valuable a man; and his death will be long and deeply deplored by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance; and by none more than his old friend the writer of this article. W. M.

March 9. At his quarters in Fort William, aged 46, Major-general Sir George Brathwaite Boughton, bart.

April 19. At Ceylon, Major Beaver, of the 19th Foot, who embarked with his regiment from that island for Travancore, at the commencement of the late disturbances in that quarter, and had returned a few days before his death in the Piedmontaise frigate, with a complaint that left no hopes of his recovery, and which terminated in death at two o'clock this morning. Major B. was a native of the East Indies, being the second son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Lewknor. He has left a widow and three children in England, to lament his loss; and the only consolation that can be offered, under the afflicting misfortunes which his death has entailed upon them, is the grateful though melancholy record of the general esteem and regard that were entertained for him when living, and of the just and well-merited tribute of regret which was paid to his memory when dead. His funeral was attended by the whole Garrison, the chief mourner being the governor, the Hon. General Maitland, who had ever been his warm and sincere friend.

July 26. At Jamaica, Brigadier-general Joseph French, second in command in the Expedition against St. Domingo. He was taken ill in consequence of the extreme fatigue he underwent, from that activity and exertion remarked by General Carmichael in his letter in the Gazette, concerning the attack of that place, and was carried back to Jamaica, in hope of recovery, but scarcely survived his arrival there two days.

30. In Jamaica, John Perry, esq. of Montego-bay, member of the Assembly, and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in that island.

Sept.... Mr. Aveling, deputy-inspector of hospitals. He fell a sacrifice to the raging epidemick of the Isle of Walcheren.

Lieutenants Steel and Humbly, of the 66th Foot. These officers were returned severely wounded in the battle of Talavera.

Sept. 6. At Flushing, of the malignant fever, Capt. Barbor, of the 36th Regiment of Foot, late of the 9th Light Dragoons.

9. At Flushing, Capt. James Summers, of the 68th Light Infantry Regiment. He fell a victim to determined and indefatigable exertions during the siege.

10. At Portsmouth, Major-general Dugald Campbell.

Mr. John Miller, a respectable young farmer, of Thorney fen, co. Lincoln. Returning home, he was thrown from his horse in the village of Eye, and received so much injury as to cause his death in about three hours.

In Queen-square, Bristol, aged 45, Mr. Thomas Bower, a respectable merchant of that city.

At Marshfield, Somerset, in his 66th year, Isaac Freeme, esq. attorney-at-law; a gentleman of great knowledge and integrity in his profession.

Mrs. Tomkins, wife of Mr. T. banker, of Abingdon, Berks.

13. An old man, named Langford, in possession of a bankrupt's house in Queen-street, Cheapside. After retiring to bed, he came down in his shirt, crying out that he was a dead man; and, though every assistance was afforded him, he died in less than ten minutes.

14. At West Clandon, near Guildford, Surrey, aged 84, Francis Creuze, esq. of Woodbridge-house, in that county.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 50, the Rev. Lawrence Boyne, a priest of the Roman Catholic persuasion. His remains were interred, on the 18th, in the churchyard of that place.

At Dundee, aged 88, Mrs. Sarah Williams, of the island of Grenada, relict of the late Hon. Samuel W. many years president of that island.

15. At Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, on his way from Weymouth to Bath, of apoplexy, aged 62, Edward Ford, esq. late of Golden-square, London, F. S. A. member of the Court of Assistants of the Royal College of Surgeons, and for many years

surgeon

surgeon of the Westminster General Dispensary. (See vol. LXXI. p. 661.) The finances of the Dispensary being low about the time of Mr. Ford's resignation, he very generously gave up his just claims upon it, and refused to receive his stipulated salary for the last three or four years of his attendance, amounting, altogether, to several hundred pounds. He is succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Thomas Coupland, who was for some time his uncle's assistant, before his ill health obliged him to give up the exercise of his profession, and to whom he bequeathed the place of his residence in Golden-square, and a considerable legacy. This gentleman has sold out of the Guards, as emulous as he is well qualified to attain the surgical eminence and amiable respectability that distinguished his uncle; of whom a more particular account will be given in our Magazine for the next month.

Suddenly, at Plymouth, the famous pugilist, Nicholas (otherwise Nicky) Glubb. He has, for nearly 40 years past, been employed as a porter, in carrying coals to different parts of the town, although, for the last 10 years, quite blind. During the latter period he was led by his wife; and they gained the appellation of "The Constant Couple." He lost his eyes in two severe pugilistic combats, in which he generally came off victorious. His remains were followed to the grave by several of his profession, and a concourse of boys.

At Ethic-lodge, in Scotland, Lady Leslie, of Findressie and Wardes.

17. At Saucethorpe, aged 69, Mrs. Emmitt, wife of Peregrine E. esq. In her was united every social and relative virtue that could adorn and add worth to the station which she filled: liberal and beneficent, her heart was ever open to the complaints of the necessitous, and her hand to relieve them: with a spirit of universal philanthrophy she regarded her fellow creatures, and viewed their errors and imperfections with the truest Christian charity; and with truth it may be said, she quitted this world without an enemy. In the circle of her numerous friends and relatives her loss will be sensibly felt and regretted, while amiable qualities hold a place in their remembrance.

18. On-board his Majesty's ship Marlborough, of the fever, on his passage home from Flushing, Lieut. Miller, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

At Barrow, co. Lincoln, in her 73d year, Mrs. Alice Dinsdale.

19. At Castle-Fraser, in Aberdeenshire, aged 63, Caroline dowager Lady Lyttelton. She was daughter of John Bristow, esq. of Quiddenham, Norfolk; and married, Feb. 19, 1774, to William-Henry Lyttelton, esq. afterward created Baron Lyttelton, by whom she had several children, of whom only two survive her; viz. Caroline-Anne, married to the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M. P. of Antony, co. Cornwall; and William-Henry, M. P. for the county of Worcester.

Suddenly, the Rev. Edmund Gapper, rector of Charlton-Adam and Keinton-Mandefield, in Somersetshire, in the commission of the peace for that county, and vicar of South Elkington, co. Lincoln.

20. At Brecon, Mary-Anne, wife of Charles Claude Clifton, esq. late captain in the Royal Artillery.

At Woolwich, Kent, after a few hours illness, the wife of Brigade-major Adye of the Royal Artillery.

At her house in Sydney-place, Bath, Mrs. Owen, widow of Brigadier-general O. of the 61st Foot.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 72, Miss Mary Gostleton, a maiden lady.

21. At his mansion at Freemantle, near Southampton, John Jarrett, esq. of Portland-place, Mary-le-bone.

At Grantham, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Laxon, a widow lady.

At Eckington, in his 73d year, Mr. Thomas Gales, father of the Misses Gales, booksellers, of Sheffield, and of Mr. Joseph Gales, of Raleigh, in North Carolina, formerly of Sheffield, and publisher of "The Iris" paper, which he established 22 years ago, under the title of "The Sheffield Register."

Capt. Charles Mac Intosh, of the 77th Foot; another sacrifice to the malignant fever at Walcheren. He had served in India with high repute during the whole period the 77th was in that country, and in one action had been severely wounded.

22. At Hitchin, Herts, at the advanced age of 91, Mr. Joseph Margetts Peirson, a native of the town of Bedford, whence he removed to Hitchin. By habits of very active industry, in his trade of a grocer and tallow-chandler, he acquired a sufficient property to retire from business.

At Worksop, Notts, in his 62d year, Mr. William Skynner, many years an eminent solicitor.

Suddenly, aged 70, Mr. Edw. Swallow, of Lincoln, formerly of Hackthorne, near Spittal, farmer.

At Newtown park, Paul Thomas Gore Langton, fourth son of Col. Gore Langton, M. P. for Tregony, Cornwall.

Lieut.-col. Bell, of Berwick. While shooting on the Lowhaughs, near that place, with a double-barreled gun, having fired at a bird, and loading again, the other barrel, which was charged, went off, and lodged its contents in his body, of which he soon expired.

23. At Exeter, Hugh Downman, M. D. who for upwards of 30 years had practised medicine

medicine in that city with singular reputation and success. His virtues and talents, the blameless simplicity of his manners, and the extent of his literary attainments, gained him universal esteem. His poetical productions have been generally and highly respected; and, as equally subservient to his profession and the dearest interests of humanity, his didactic poem of "Infancy" has been received with peculiar applause. See a Review of his "Poems sacred to Love and Beauty," p. 544; and also a Poem of his in our present Magazine, p. 959.

At an advanced age, in an obscure lodging, Mr. P. Tomkins. "This person was formerly supposed to be not only the most *correct*, but the most INCORRECT book-keeper in the kingdom, and obtained a very handsome independence by making sets of books for those persons who were, for their OWN INTEREST, *obliged* to appear before certain gentlemen at Guildhall. It is said he was the first person who suggested the idea of imputing the losses of Bankrupts to speculations in the Lottery, and procured the unsuccessful numbers, collected at 2s. each, as having been unfortunately purchased by his employers. This man's singular talent would have deceived a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the financial state of the Nation." *Drakard's Stamford News.*

24. In his 64th year, the Rev. William Bradley, B. D. vicar of Hamstead-Norris and West Hendred, Berks, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

At the house of his uncle Major Heron, Portland-place, Bath, most deeply regretted, in his 19th year, Joseph Fortescue, esq. He had returned in a very delicate state of health from Rio Janeiro with Rear-admiral Sir Sidney Smith, under whose immediate command he had the honour to serve as a midshipman nearly five years.

At the house of her father, the Rev. H. Chatfield, Balcomb, Sussex, universally and deeply lamented, in the 25th year of her age, leaving an infant son, Anne, the wife of James Cranborne Strode, esq. to whom William Strode, esq. lately deceased (see pp. 686, 781) left a very handsome fortune; and on the 30th her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Hatfield, Herts.

Sylverius Moriarty, esq. Vice-admiral of the White. He commanded the Ramilies, in 1782, under Admiral Graves, on his return from the West Indies, when the Ville de Paris was lost, and the Ramilies so disabled, in consequence of the storm, her guns being thrown overboard, that she was set fire to by order of the Admiral, but every man was saved through the Captain's exertions. He was many years Regulating Captain of Cork; and went, about three years ago to England, to offer his services, whence he had only returned about a fortnight when his death took place. He has left four sons, now midshipmen in the Navy. He lost his eldest son in the service; and his second son was blown up in the Queen Charlotte, in the Mediterranean.

25. At the house of John Thompson, esq. at Wisbech, in his 43d year, the Rev. Henry Bayley, vicar of Luton, near Oundle, Northamptonshire, and formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B. A. 1798.

Mr. Alderman Chatwyn, of Leicester.

Mrs. Cooper, of Queen-str. Cheapside.

26. At his apartments in Conduit-street, Wm. Duff, esq. late of Edinburgh.

Mr. Beer, of Taunton, Somerset. His death was occasioned by falling from the top to the bottom of the stairs of the Swan inn, where he had met a few friends, on the preceding day.

At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 68, Mr. Richard Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, a respectable brewer, of Prospect-street, Hull. While walking and conversing in the butchers' shambles, as cheerful and well in health, apparently, as he had ever been, he suddenly dropped down, and expired in a minute or two.

After a short illness, in her 27th year, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Thomas H. merchant, of Hull, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, of Leicester.

At Lyme, Wilts, in her 21st year, the Hon. Miss Wyndham Arundell, second daughter of Lord A. of Irnham, co. Linc.

At the house of Mrs. Taylor, at Fiskerton, near Lincoln, after a few days illness from a fever, aged 12 years, Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Carter, of Firebeacon, near Louth, co. Lincoln.

Aged 31, Mrs. Une Cameron Barclay, wife of John Innes, esq. of Cowie, daughter of the late Robert B. esq. of Ury, M.P. for Kincardineshire, and sister of the celebrated Pedestrian.

27. Aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of William Brooke, esq. of Lambeth, whom she survived only six weeks.

At her house in Duke-street, Westminster, aged 76, Mrs. Bentham, mother of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

At Hackney, in her 23d year, Miss Henrietta Stewart Braidwood, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. B.

Mr. Bulley, surgeon, of Reading.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 40, Mr. Brough, wheelwright. He went to bed the preceding night in apparent good health.

28. Aged 44, Mary wife of Gabriel Goldney, esq. of Clifton, co. Gloucester. She was the eldest daughter of Wm. Bracher, esq. late of Ponthill-Gifford, Wilts, and sister to John Kellow B. esq. of Trinity college, Oxford, who died at Sidmouth, Devon, on the 16th of May last.

At his seat at Henlade, Somersetshire, in

in the 81st year of his age, Robert Procter Anderdon, esq.

At Bath, Peter-Anthony Sapte, esq. many years a merchant of great eminence in London.

At Deal, Cornet Bateson, of the 12th Light Dragoons. His death was occasioned by a mortification in his bowels, produced by eating an immoderate quantity of nuts on the preceding Saturday, on which day he came of age.

At Barnwood, Major Bird, of the 18th Foot, quartered in Gloucester. He was only 36 years of age, 15 of which he had passed in the active service of his Country.

George James, an industrious waterman, of King's Stairs, Rotherhithe. Returning from Graves nd, in his open wherry, accompanied by his son, a youth near 14 years of age, whom he had taken to initiate into the duties of his occupation, on a sudden, by a violent gust of wind, his boat was upset, and they were both drowned. He has left a widow and five helpless children.

29. In his 68th year, Mr. V. C. Mitchell, of Cornhill.

At Tottenham-green, of a decline, Miss Mary Cameron, youngest daughter of the late Dr. C. of Monmouth.

Mr. William Hare, of Bristol; who during a long life supported the character of an upright and most worthy man.

Aged 75, Mr. Thomas M'Cann, caulker. He had been in the employ of Messieurs Tout, ship-builders, of Bristol, from the 8th year of his age; a faithful servant, and a truly honest man.

At Bristol, aged 19, Thomas Allix, esq. fourth son of the late J. P. A. esq. of Swaffham-house, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Norman, printer and bookseller, of Aylesbury, Bucks.

While on a visit to a relation at Dover, where he arrived the preceding day, Mr. Clevely, the Marine Painter, whose talents as an Artist are well known. In the evening, as he was walking in the garden, unfortunately stepping too far upon a point overhanging the harbour, he was precipitated 18 feet, and so much injured by the fall, that he survived but a very short time.

At Lynn Regis, Master Saint John Richard Oddy, second son of Joshua Jepson O. esq. of St. James's-square, London, one of the candidates for the representation of the borough of Stamford in Parliament at the vacancy lately occasioned by the succession of General Albemarle Bertie to the earldom of Lindsay. He was born on the 27th December, 1802; and his remains were interred at Exton in Rutland, by the permission of Colonel Noel, in the vault belonging to the family of that gentleman.

At Bath, aged 52, Mrs. Franks, daughter of Capt. Russell.

30. At his house on Blackheath, Kent, aged 76, Mr. Richard Best, late of Greenwich, wine-merchant.

At Colchester barracks, Robert Selby Cunningham, esq. of Pittarthie, in Fifeshire, and lieutenant in the 2d Battalion of the 4th Regiment of Foot.

At Speen-hill, Berks, on his way to Bath, Colonel Barnaby Boles, in the East India Company's Service.

In her 76th year, Mrs. Jane Worthington, of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

At Castle Donington, co. Leicester, in her 66th year, Penelope Hearson, late wife of William Hearson, gent. of that place; who supported herself with exemplary fortitude under a severe indisposition for 15 days without any kind of nutriment, solid or liquid.

Lately, at Smradiatka, a bathing-place in Moravia, the Howard of Austria, Count Von Berchtold, a victim of his humane efforts. He travelled in Europe for 13 years, and four years in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the happiness and wretchedness of mankind, and every where to promote the former and mitigate the latter. He was the founder of the Moravian Humane Society, and of similar Institutions at Prague and Brunn. Not one hour, scarcely, of his life passed unprofitably. At the period of his death he had converted his fine castle of Buchlowitz in Moravia into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians; in attending whom he caught an epidemic fever, which terminated his valuable life. Count Berchtold was the author of an ingenious Essay, published by him in English, to direct and extend the Inquiries of patriotic Travellers, 1789; reviewed in our Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 1015.

In Spain, during the retirement of the British Army towards Portugal, Captain Hoblyn, youngest son of the Rev. Robert H. of Bath.

In Spain, of a malignant fever, brought on by being removed too early from Talavera, Lieut.-col. G. H. Adams, of the 66th Foot. He was reported severely wounded in that ever-memorable battle.

At Ter-Vere, in the Isle of Walcheren, where he was stationed on the Medical Staff, Mr. John-Joseph Hope, youngest son of the late Rev. C. H. of Derby.

At Walcheren, Mr. W. A. Shaw, hospital mate, son of Rev. W. S. of Edmonton.

At Deal, on his return from Walcheren, Lieut. St. George Ryder, of the 71st Foot, son of the Rev. J. R. of Castlelyons, Cork.

At Flushing, John Gray, esq. third lieutenant of the 77th Foot, after having served as a subaltern in the East Indies and Europe above 14 years.

At Falmouth, Mr. Nathaniel Hingston, a merchant and contractor, of the first respectability. This gentleman was of such great

great bulk and stature that a part of his house was obliged to be pulled down, to permit him to be carried from his chamber. He was inclosed in three coffins; the external one of lead, which was 6 feet 6 inches long, 2½ feet deep, and 3 feet 2 inches wide. He was drawn about ten miles, to the place of interment, on very strong wheels (for no hearse could bear him), and put into the grave by tackle fixed to a large tree which overhung the spot. Though the day on which he was interred was extremely unfavourable, yet such was the respect paid to the memory of this much-lamented gentleman, that thousands of persons attended the funeral; and every chaise within 50 miles was put in requisition on the occasion.

Miss Jane-Elizabeth Hurdis, one of the sisters of the late Rev. J. Hurdis, D. D. author of "The Village Curate," and some time Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

Oct. 5. In Ireland, in his 75th year, Arthur Saunders Gore, Earl of Arran, Viscount Sudley of Castle-Gore, Lord Saunders of Dieps, and Knight of St. Patrick. His Lordship was three times married, and has left children by each marriage. In 1760 he married Catherine Annesley, only daughter of William Viscount Glerawly; and by her, who died November 23, 1770, had issue Viscount Sudley, now Earl of Arran; and William-John, a Lieutenant-colonel in the Army; Anne-Jane, the present Marchioness of Abercorn; Elizabeth-Araminta, married to Henry Monk, esq; Catherine-Charlotte, now Lady Carbery; and Jane, married to Dudley Loftus, esq. He married, secondly, Miss Knight, of Yorkshire, who died in 1778, leaving George; Mary-Louisa, married to J. Knox, esq. of the county of Westmeath; and Eleanor, married to the Hon. F. Cavendish, brother to Lord Waterpark. His Lordship married, thirdly, in January 1781, Miss Underwood, a most beautiful and interesting young lady, by whom he has left issue, and with whom his Lordship enjoyed the happiest domestic life. He was a Nobleman of the mildest disposition, and most elegant manners.

At Lichfield, suddenly, Mrs. M. Mallet, sister to the late Mr. Alderman M. of the borough of Leicester.

Rev. John Pedley, fellow of Trinity college, Cambr.; B. A. 1759, M. A. 1762.

Mr. Bastin, master of the Parade coffee-house, Bath.

At Bristol, regretted and respected by the whole corps, Mr. Cottrell, serjeant-major of the Royal Bristol Volunteer Infantry Regiment. His remains were conveyed to Temple church, Bristol, followed by a numerous body of his brother-officers and privates, in due military parade, accompanied also by the Lodge of Knights Templars, and another Free Mason Society of which he was a member.

At Turnham-green, in his 79th year, John Galpine, esq.

Oct. 1. At Newick park, near Lewes, Sussex, aged 77, Sir Elijah Impey, kt. He was, during a part of Lord North's Administration, Supreme Judge of India, and amassed immense wealth. His remains were removed for interment at Hammersmith, Middlesex.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Field, wife of Mr. Charles F. late of Petersburg.

At Harewood-house, advanced in age, Mr. Wm. Walker, who had lived upwards of 46 years in Lord Harewood's family.

In Woodbridge-street, Clerkenwell, Jn. Donahue, a hawker of rabbits. While in conversation with some friends, he dropped from his chair and expired.

2. At the Hyde, near Ingatestone, aged 63, Mrs. Disney, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. of that place, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Francis Blackburne, rector of Richmond, and archdeacon of Cleveland, Yorkshire.

In South-str. Paddington-road, a young lady named Dutchett. She was sent up stairs by her mother on some domestic business; soon after which her sister were alarmed by screams, and, on entering the room, found that the candle had communicated to her garments, and she was enveloped in flames. Immediate medical assistance was procured, but in vain, for she died in a few hours.

Mr. John Burrard, midshipman R. N. son of Gen. Sir Harry Burrard. He was unfortunately drowned in passing the bar of Weymouth harbour, in a boat on duty from his Majesty's yacht Royal Sovereign, which was upset by a sudden gust of wind, and all on-board but him were saved by the exertions of persons from the shore and shipping. Gen. B. lost his eldest son at the battle of Corunna (see p. 185).

3. Mr. Griffith Maurice, of the Navy coffee-house, Newcastle-street, Strand.

At Truro, in Cornwall, Lady Dorothy Nowell, relict of the late Sir Michael N. knt. of Penwarne-house.

At Bedford, in his 82d year, Mr. Wm. Okely, many years a respectable tradesman there, but had retired from business.

At Ewell, Surrey, in his 70th year, John Cholmley, esq. of Austin-friars.

Francis Wadman, esq. of the Hive, in Kent, gentleman-usher to the late Princess Amelia, aunt to his Majesty.

Rev. Joseph Hodgkin, rector of Elmswell, in Suffolk.

Found dead in his bed, aged 87, Mr. Rd. Chambers, of Eagle, near Lincoln.

At Broughton-on-the-Bune, in Lincolnshire, in consequence of a fall from his horse on the preceding day, Mr. Gervas Curtiss, farmer.

In Spain, of the fever, Major Strutt, of the 3d Dragoon-guards, much regretted.

4. At

4. At the rectory-house, James-street, Covent-garden, highly respected, aged 80, the Rev. Richard Bullock, D. D. 32 years rector of St. Paul, Covent-garden; and also rector of Streatham, in Surrey. He proceeded B. A. 1750, M. A. 1755. S. T. P. 1785. Dr. B. was formerly rector of Drayton in Cambridgeshire, and St. Andrew Leyham, Suffolk. He published a Sermon preached at a School-feast at Market Stortford, 1754.

At East Acton, Middlesex, Mrs. Ouvry.

At Mawson-house, in Chiswick, James Bate, esq. many years an eminent stationer, and one of the Common Council for Cornhill ward, London.

At Ipswich, Edmund S. Poulter, esq. of the 1st Foot-guards, recently returned from Flushing, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. P. prebendary of Winchester cathedral.

At Knockaloe-moar, near Kirkpatrick, Isle of Man, in the prime of life, Mr. Robert Christian, son of the late Rev. Vicar-general Christian.

5. In an apoplectic fit, the wife of Mr. Phipps, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-str.

In his 80th year, John Leader, esq. of Bexley, in Kent.

6. At his house on Denmark-hill, Surrey, John Barber, esq.

Aged 85, Mrs. Jane Armiger, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, relict of General A. to whom she was married, by special licence, in 1770, and became a widow in four hours afterwards.

At Roselee, in Scotland, at a very advanced age, and after a short illness, the Countess of Crawford, &c.

7. At his house in Doughty-street, aged 72, Benjamin Winthrop, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England.

In Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Eliza Dickinson.

At her father's house in Philpot-lane, Miss Paine, eldest daughter of Mr. John P. stationer, Royal Exchange.

In Harpur-street, Red-Lion-square, aged 64, the wife of William Pennington, esq.

On the Terrace, Kentish-town, in her 85th year, Mrs. Brown.

At the deanry in Canterbury, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Powys, D.D. dean of that cathedral, rector of Fawley, Bucks, and of Silchester, Hants, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham. He was formerly of St. John's college, Oxford; M.A. 1760, B. and D.D. 1795.

8. At Dundee, Alexander Thomas, esq. merchant, and late chief magistrate there.

At Rushton-hall, co. Northampton, aged 53, sincerely and deservedly lamented, the Hon. William Cockayne. He was the only son of Charles Lord Viscount Cullen of the kingdom of Ireland, by his second wife Sophia, and the only surviving brother of Barlase the present Viscount. Oct. 11, 1777, he married Barbara, now the only surviving daughter and heiress of the late George Hill, esq. of the adjoining parish of Rowell, his Majesty's antient Serjeant-at-law, by Anne-Barbara, eldest daughter and heiress of Thomas Medlycott, esq. of Cottingham, in the same county; by whose will, she, as successor to her mother in that estate, assumes the name with the arms of Medlycott, in addition to that of Cockayne. By her he has left ten daughters, who, with their mother, have to lament so great a loss.—His noble father and mother are thus recorded on their monument at Rushton:

"Here lies the body of Charles, fifth Viscount and Baron Cullen, of the county of Donegal in Ireland, whose ancestor was so created by King Charles the First, Aug. 11, 1642. He was also lord of the manor of Rushton, &c. &c. which he inherited from his worthy progenitor Sir William Cockayne, knt. who purchased the same A. D. 1619, and was the son of William, who was the son of Roger Cockayne, of Baddesley Endsor, in the county of Warwick, son of William second son of Sir John Cockayne and Isabella daughter of Sir Hugh Shirley; which Sir John Cockayne was son of Edmond Cockayne, esq. and Elizabeth de Herthull, heiress of Sir Richard de Herthull, knt. of Pooley in the said county; which Edmond was the son of Sir John Cockayne, knt. and Agnes daughter of Sir Richard Vernon, knt. Lord of Haddon, and lineally descended in the male-line from Andreas Cockayne, lord of the manor of Ashborne, &c. &c. in the county of Derby, A. D. 1135.

"In addition to his antient and honourable descent in this county, he became the representative of the elder branch of the illustrious house of O'Brien of Ireland, being the immediate descendant of Lady Mary wife of Charles the first Viscount Cullen and eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry O'Brien, fifth Earl of Thomond and Baron of Ibrican.

"Here also are deposited
the remains of Sophia Viscountess Cullen,
his second wife, daughter of John Baxter,
esq. and Ann his wife, sister and co-heiress
of George Woodward, esq. of Stoke Lyne
in the county of Oxford.
He died, aged 91, June 7, 1802;
she died, aged 63, July 13, 1802.
'In their lives they were united, and in
their deaths they were not divided.'
This stone
is inscribed by their son
the Honourable William Cockayne,
in affectionate regard
for their memory,
1804."

At Watlington, co. Oxford, Mr. John Andrews. Travelling in that part of the country with a collection of wild beasts, he

he dropped down without any previous illness, and immediately expired.

9. Mrs. Bliss, wife of the Rev. G. B. prebendary of Chichester, and M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. Isaac Godmond, of Ripon, Yorkshire, many years one of the vicars of the collegiate church there.

T. R. Swaine, esq. of the Grove, Highgate, Middlesex.

At Sheffield, far advanced in age, Mrs. Peech, relict of Mr. Samuel P. of the Angel inn there, whom she survived only a few weeks.

At Chertsey, Surrey, in her 65th year, Mrs. Sanders.

After only 48 hours illness, at Fineshade, the seat of the Hon. John Monckton, her father, aged 38, Eleanor Countess of Harborough, dowager of Philip Earl of Harborough, of Stapleford, co. Leicester, and mother of the present Earl (a minor), and four daughters.

10. At his house at Cheshunt, Herts, the infant daughter of John Sympson Jessopp, esq. barrister-at-law. She was inoculated with the small pox on the 19th of September, and lingered under that fatal disease for three weeks.

11. At Trowbridge, Wilts, Mrs. Bythesea, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Wickhouse, in that county.

12. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 66, Mrs. Crisp; who for upwards of 35 years lived housekeeper to the late Mrs. Armiger (above-mentioned), from which she had retired on an annuity granted by her mistress, whom she survived only 6 days.

13. In Berkeley-square, aged 81, Caroline dowager Lady Selsey.

At Bromley, in Kent, aged 91, Mrs. Mills. Her shawl catching fire, and communicating to her dress, she was burnt so much as to occasion her death.

14. At the St. Andrew Tavern, Hermitage-street, of a rapid decline, in his 25th year, on his way to his native soil for the recovery of his health, First Lieutenant David Ross, of the Royal Marines, second son of the Rev. John R. minister of Loggie Easter, county of Ross.

At Ickleford-house, Herts, of the gout, aged 51, Thomas Cockayne, esq. late of Soham in Cambridgeshire. Mr. C. descended from a junior branch of the noble family of Cullen. He married a daughter of —— Hewit, esq. now of Dublin, but late of the county of Bedford; by her (who died in 1790) he had a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Thomas, both of whom survive to lament the loss of a most indulgent and affectionate parent.

15. Aged 16, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Jackson, of Leadenhall-street.

16. After a lingering illness, Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Hansard, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-street.

17. At Roydon, in Essex, a few days after the birth of her first child, Anna, the wife of the Rev. Charles Arnold, vicar of that place, and one of the daughters of —— Buxton, esq. of Leicester. Her worth was such, that her early death is much lamented by all who knew her, and particularly by the virtuous poor of her parish, to whose families she was a great benefactress.

At his house at Redland, near Bristol, the Rev. Charles Pierce.

At his house in Greenwich-road, aged 65, Edward Peirce, esq.

At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 77, Ebenezer Radcliffe, esq.

At Walworth, Surrey, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Phipps, of Whitechapel.

At her house in Queen Anne-str. West, Mrs. J. Heathcote, youngest daughter of the late Sir William and Lady Elizabeth H. of Hursley, Hants, and sister of the present Baronet.

18. At Lisson-green, Paddington, the wife of Benj. Tucker, esq. (see p. 980).

19. In Duke-street, St. James's, of a decline, Harriet, third daughter of J. P. Ince, esq. of Grosvenor-place, Bath.

In childbed, aged 26, Mrs. Trower, wife of John T. esq. of Berkeley-square.

20. In the 24th year of his age, Thomas Gascoigne, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas G. He was hunting with Lord Scarborough's hounds, near Worksop, on the 13th, and in leaping his horse over an uncommon high hedge he was thrown, when his back came with great violence against a large branch of a tree, so as to affect the spinal marrow, and instantly paralize his lower extremities. He was conveyed to the house of Sir T. White, in the neighbourhood, where, notwithstanding able surgical advice, he languished till this day, when he died, most deservedly lamented.

21. At Hammersmith, Middlesex, Mr. Springthorpe, coal-merchant.

Aged 30, Mrs. Jane De Brissac, of High-hill-ferry, Upper Clapton.

23. Harriet, eldest daughter of Benjamin Cole, esq. of Sydney-place, Bath.

Mr. John Capple, of Liverpool.

27. Mrs. Hancock, wife of Mr. John H. of Clapham-road, Surrey.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 26, to October 24, 1809.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 765	1500	Males - 565	1092	2 and 5	127	50 and 60	87
Females 735		Females 527		5 and 10	52	60 and 70	75
Whereof have died under 2 years old		390		10 and 20	37	70 and 80	56
				20 and 30	87	80 and 90	16
				30 and 40	106	90 and 100	2
				40 and 50	115	100 0	105 0

Peck Loaf 5*s.* 8*d.*; 5*s.* 8*d.*; 5*s.* 5*d.*; 5*s.* 5*d.*

Salt 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* per bushel; 4*d.*½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 21, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	107	10	58	6	46	6	35	7	58	4
Surrey	115	4	55	6	51	10	40	4	66	0
Hertford	101	4	59	6	47	4	36	4	58	3
Bedford	101	0	63	2	49	0	36	6	64	0
Huntingd.	99	11	00	0	49	2	32	8	57	0
Northam.	101	6	72	0	54	3	36	0	58	0
Rutland	110	6	76	0	58	0	39	0	00	0
Leicester	102	8	64	0	57	5	37	6	62	1
Nottingham	106	0	62	0	57	6	37	0	64	4
Derby	105	0	00	0	00	0	39	8	68	8
Stafford	119	5	00	0	59	11	39	11	70	5
Salop	103	3	67	4	63	11	37	10	00	0
Hereford	103	5	56	10	53	1	37	8	60	5
Worcester	111	6	64	0	63	10	45	8	66	10
Warwick	109	11	00	0	63	7	42	10	76	0
Wilts	103	0	00	0	50	6	38	4	65	8
Berks	109	0	60	0	46	8	35	10	58	10
Oxford	110	3	00	0	49	1	35	10	62	3
Bucks	107	0	00	0	46	7	36	9	58	6
Brecon	101	11	73	6	53	10	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	106	4	00	0	60	0	30	1	00	0
Radnor	115	9	00	0	55	8	32	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

103	10	62	10	52	4	33	2	61	2

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

91	10	49	2	40	11	32	8	57	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	106	0	54	0	32	3	27	3	57	6
Kent	104	6	60	0	45	3	37	0	52	9
Sussex	101	0	00	0	52	0	34	6	00	0
Suffolk	94	2	57	5	47	8	31	8	46	10
Cambridg.	95	2	58	10	41	4	26	4	56	8
Norfolk	92	2	55	1	44	7	29	3	48	0
Lincoln	100	3	63	4	51	7	28	0	59	4
York	91	1	58	11	43	9	28	7	61	11
Durham	85	4	00	0	43	0	28	2	00	0
Northum.	87	1	63	6	43	4	30	2	00	0
Cumberl.	99	3	67	8	52	0	32	5	00	0
Westmor.	110	0	76	0	48	0	31	8	00	0
Lancaster	102	5	00	0	51	6	32	11	69	4
Chester	98	0	00	0	67	4	31	10	00	0
Flint	118	10	00	0	61	6	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	112	6	00	0	57	0	34	6	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	44	0	26	0	00	0
Carnarvon	102	0	00	0	48	4	27	0	00	0
Merionet.	110	8	00	0	57	0	29	2	00	0
Cardigan	91	4	00	0	00	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	80	4	00	0	43	9	20	6	00	0
Carmarth.	104	0	00	0	52	1	17	9	00	0
Glamorg.	109	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Gloucest.	112	2	00	0	59	8	39	9	53	0
Somerset	108	5	00	0	64	0	32	7	68	0
Monmo.	113	8	00	0	59	2	30	0	00	0
Devon	95	2	00	0	47	5	27	2	00	0
Cornwall	95	0	00	0	41	11	24	5	00	0
Dorset	108	3	00	0	51	0	38	0	64	8
Hants	108	0	00	0	52	4	37	3	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
99	5	62	2	50	5	30	0	59	4	60	4	48	9	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 23:

Fine 00s. to 95s.—Seconds 85s. to 90s.—Bran 10s. to 11s.—Pollard 26s. to 30s.

RETURN of FLOUR, October 7 to October 13, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 7,334 Sacks. Average 94s. 8d. ½ per Sack.—4s. 6d. ¼ per Sack lower than last Return.

RETURN of WHEAT, October 9 to October 14, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 5587 Quarters. Average 102s. 11d.—5s. 7d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 21, 53s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending October 25, is 52s. 4d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 21:

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	9l. 0s. to 11l. 11s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 23:

St. James's—Hay	4l.	4s. 0d.	to 6l.	14s. 0d.	Average 5l. 9s. 0d.
Straw	2l.	11s. 6d.	to 2l.	17s. 0d.	Average 2l. 14s. 3d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l.	5s. 0d.	to 6l.	14s. 0d.	Average 5l. 19s. 6d.
Clover	7l.	0s. 0d.	to 8l.	0s. 0d.	Average 7l. 10s. 0d.
Straw	2l.	7s. 0d.	to 2l.	18s. 0d.	Average 2l. 12s. 6d.
Smithfield—Hay	6l.	0s. 0d.	to 6l.	10s. 0d.	Average 6l. 5s. 0d.
Clover	6l.	15s. 0d.	to 7l.	7s. 0d.	Average 7l. 1s. 0d.
Straw	2l.	5s. 0d.	to 2l.	10s. 0d.	Average 2l. 7s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, October 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts 3286.	Sheep and Lambs 16,370.
Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Calves 190.	Pigs 400.

COALS, Oct. 23: Newcastle 57s. 0d. to 72s. 6d. Sunderland 58s. 0d. to 58s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 110s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s. CANDLES, 15s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 3lb. St. James's 1d. 5s. Clare Market 5s. 10d. ½ Whitechapel 5s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1809.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 perCt. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ perCt Cons.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
30	268	shut	68¼	shut	99¼	shut	shut	———	22a23pr.	6 a 9 pr.	———	shut	———	———	shut	———	21 17 0	full Money.
1	Sunday																	
2	268¼	shut	68¼	shut	99¼	shut	shut	———	23 a 21pr.	8 a 5 pr.	———	shut	———	———	shut	67⅛	21 17 0	Ditto.
3	268½	shut	68¼	shut	99⅜	shut	shut	187½	21 a 20pr.	9 a 4 pr.	———	shut	68	½ pr.	shut	———	21 17 0	Ditto.
4	268	shut	68¼	shut	99¼	shut	shut	———	19 a 20pr.	4 a 9 pr.	———	shut	———	½ a ¾ pr.	shut	67½	21 17 0	Ditto.
5	267¼	shut	68¼	shut	99¼	shut	shut	———	19 a 20pr.	5 a 8 pr.	———	shut	———	¾ pr.	shut	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
6	shut	shut	68¼	shut	99¼	shut	shut	188	19 a 21pr.	6 a 10 pr.	73½	shut	———	———	shut	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
7	shut	shut	68⅜	84⅞	99½	shut	shut	———	21 a 22pr.	7 a 10 pr.	———	shut	———	1 pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
8	Sunday																	
9	267	shut	68⅛	shut	99⅛	shut	shut	188½	20 a 21pr.	6 a 10 pr.	———	shut	———	1 pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
10	266	shut	68¼	shut	99⅛	shut	shut	188½	21 a 22pr.	5 a 10 pr.	———	shut	68⅛	1 pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
11	261	67⅛	68¼	82¾	99⅛	shut	18 7/16	188½	23 a 24pr.	7 a 11 pr.	———	shut	———	———	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
12	260	67⅛	68⅛	82⅞	99⅛	shut	18 7/16	———	25 a 28pr.	8 a 12 pr.	———	shut	———	1 pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
13	shut	67⅛	68¼	82⅞	100	shut	18½	190	26 a 27pr.	10 a 12pr.	———	shut	———	1 pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
14	shut	67⅛	68½	82¾	99⅞	shut	18 7/16	190½	26 a 27pr.	11 a 13pr.	———	shut	68⅛	1 pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
15	Sunday																	
16	shut	shut	68⅜	82¼	100	shut	18½	190¾	26 a 27pr.	11 a 13pr.	73¼	67⅛	68⅛	1 pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
17	shut	68	68⅜	83	100⅛	shut	18 7/16	191	26 a 27pr.	12 a 14pr.	———	———	———	1¼ pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
18	261	68	68¼	83	100⅛	shut	shut	191	26 a 27pr.	11 a 13pr.	———	———	———	1¼ pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
19	264	68⅛	68⅜	83⅛	100⅛	shut	18½	192	26 a 27pr.	12 a 14pr.	———	———	———	1¼ pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
20	266½	68	68⅜	83	100⅛	———	18 7/16	194	26 a 27pr.	12 a 14pr.	———	67⅛	68⅛	1 pr.	———	shut	21 17 0	Ditto.
21	267½	68¼	69⅛	83¼	100⅜	———	18 9/16	194½	26 pr.	12 a 14pr.	———	68⅛	69⅛	———	———	shut	———	2 pr Ct. disc.
22	Sunday																	
23	268¼	68⅛	69⅛	83⅛	100⅜	———	18 9/16	194	25 a 26pr.	13 a 9 pr.	———	———	———	———	———	shut	———	Ditto.
24		68¼	69	83¼	100⅜	———	18 9/16	———	24 a 23pr.	8 a 12 pr.	———	68¼	———	1¼ pr.	97¼	shut	———	Ditto.
25	holiday																	
26	holiday																	
27	269¼	———	68¼	———	101	———	18 9/16	———	23 a 24pr.	8 a 12 pr.	———	68⅛	———	———	———	shut	———	Ditto.
28	271	68¼	68⅛	83¼	100⅜	———	18 9/16	194	24 a 23pr.	12 a 8 pr.	———	———	———	1¼ pr.	———	shut	———	Ditto.
29	Sunday																	

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